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CONSOLIDATION AND REVISION OF LAWS RELATING TO  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

APRIL 1944



78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT  
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78th Congress House Committee on Interstate and  
Foreign Commerce.

CONSOLIDATION AND REVISION OF LAWS RELATING TO  
THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

(H. Rept. no. 1364)  
April 1944

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Mr. BULWINKLE, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign  
Commerce, submitted the following

**R E P O R T**

[To accompany H. R. 4624]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4624) to consolidate and revise the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

**GENERAL STATEMENT**

The bill for the most part is merely a restatement of the laws relating to the Public Health Service.

It proposes to bring together, in a compact and orderly arrangement, substantially all existing law on the subject except obsolete provisions; to repeal obsolete laws; to resolve certain ambiguities in existing law; and to make a number of revisions which operating experience has shown to be necessary or desirable.

At the present time the laws applicable to the Public Health Service are the result of the accumulation, over a century and a half, of a great number of separate enactments. Since 1878, when the codification accomplished by the Revised Statutes was completed, there have been many further enactments, often consisting of isolated provisions in appropriation acts, bearing on the functions of the Public Health Service. Passed at different times, these provisions of law have generally neither expressly repealed nor expressly amended their predecessors, but have simply superimposed new duties and authorities on those already existing. Couched in different terms, frequently providing different procedures, they have led to serious inconsistencies and ambiguities, as well as to gaps and duplications in substantive authority, to such an extent as to impede the efficient discharge by

the Service of its responsibilities. The number and volume of these enactments is indicated by the fact that the repealing section occupies over 14 pages of the present bill.

At the time of its consideration last year of the bill which became the Public Health Service Act of 1943 (Public Law 184, 78th Cong.), the committee recognized the unsatisfactory state of the law regarding the Public Health Service. The need for prompt action on that measure, in order to enable the Service better to meet its wartime responsibilities, precluded any substantial revision of existing law in connection with that bill. At the instance of the committee, however, work was begun upon a comprehensive bill which would substitute for the existing mass of uncorrelated legislation a compact and logically arranged law governing the Public Health Service. In October 1943, H. R. 3379 was introduced to accomplish this purpose. Hearings on that bill were commenced on March 1 and concluded on March 14, 1944. As a result of further study since the introduction of the bill, of suggestions made at the hearing, and especially of the enactment in November of the Public Health Service Act of 1943, many changes in the bill were found to be necessary. The present bill, H. R. 4624, incorporates these changes.

Enactment of the bill is recommended by the Federal Security Agency and by the president of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers. No witness at the hearing opposed it, or urged more than minor amendments.

The bill consists of six titles. The first contains the short title and definitions, and the second deals with the organization, administration, and personnel of the Public Health Service. The third title contains the basic operating authority of the Service, and is subdivided into seven parts, dealing, respectively, with research and investigations, Federal-State cooperation, hospitals and medical examinations and medical care, lepers, narcotic addicts, biological products, and quarantine and inspection. The fourth title continues the existence and functions of the National Cancer Institute. Title V contains miscellaneous provisions of a permanent nature, while title VI, which would not be a part of the Public Health Service Act, contains certain temporary provisions and amendments of certain other statutes, as well as the repeal of the existing provisions of law relating to the Public Health Service.

Large portions of the bill consist merely of reenactment of existing legislation with minor textual changes proposed in the interest of clarity and consistency. In some fields, however, the inadequacies of present law have necessitated a complete rewriting. In the process of clarification some doubtful authorities would be confirmed, and in a few instances, where administrative experience has shown the need for it, wholly new authority would be conferred.

The bill does not include the subject matter of the so-called Nurse Training Act (Public Law 74, 78th Cong., as amended), because that act will by its own terms expire with the termination of hostilities in the present war. As it is a separate and self-contained enactment there is no need to incorporate it in even the temporary provisions of the bill.

## PRINCIPAL ADDITIONS TO AND CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

The section by section explanation of the bill which is appended indicates the additions to and changes in substantive law which would be effected by the bill. The most important are these:

The President would be authorized to create special temporary positions in the Public Health Service for important work in time of war or emergency (sec. 207 (a)). The classes of persons eligible for appointment to the regular corps of the Service would be enlarged to include scientists in such fields as biology and zoology (sec. 208 (a)). The authority to employ special consultants, now conferred by the National Cancer Institute Act, would be broadened to apply to all branches of the work of the Service (sec. 208 (c)). Provision is included for allowances to female commissioned officers on account of their actual dependents (sec. 209 (d)). The provisions governing retirement of commissioned officers, now contained in regulations, would be written into law, but without any major changes (sec. 211). The regulatory authority would be divided, more clearly and logically than at present, between the President, on the one hand, and the Surgeon General and the Federal Security Administrator, on the other (sec. 215).

The authority to make grants, in aid of research work, to public or private institutions, now contained in the National Cancer Institute Act, would be expanded to include all fields of research related to the public health (sec. 301 (d)). Appropriations for grants to the States for general public health work would be authorized in the sum of \$20,000,000 annually, of which up to \$2,000,000 would be available, in the discretion of the Surgeon General, for direct Federal expenditure for purposes related to such grants (sec. 314 (b)). The present limitation is \$11,000,000 for such grants, with an additional authorization for the Federal expenditures. From the grants to the States, both for general health work and for venereal-disease control, the bill would permit allotments and payments to be made from time to time (sec. 314 (c) and (d)). At present allotments are made at the beginning of the fiscal year, and payments are made quarterly. Provisions relating to State matching of funds granted and to withdrawal of funds if they have been misapplied by a State, now contained in regulations issued with the approval of the State health authorities, would be incorporated in law (sec. 314 (f) and (g)).

Groups entitled to medical care and hospitalization by the Service would include enrollees of the United States Maritime Service and members of the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps (sec. 322 (a) (6)). At present these persons are cared for by the Service, through an arrangement under the Economy Act. In cases of emergency, treatment at Service hospitals of persons not otherwise eligible would be authorized (sec. 322 (d)). Federal prisoners who are narcotic addicts would be entitled to commutation of sentence for work in prison industries, as are other Federal prisoners, but could not be released under this provision before they are cured (sec. 343 (b)).

Destruction of infected animals or contaminated articles would be permitted as a part of interstate or foreign quarantine procedures,

where such animals or articles are likely to infect human beings with a dangerous disease and no disposition other than destruction can safely be made (sec. 361 (a)). Persons subject to quarantine detention upon entering the country might be released on condition of reporting subsequently to health authorities (sec. 361 (b) and (c)). Under regulations recommended by the National Advisory Health Council, individuals reasonably believed to be infected with certain diseases and to be likely to infect others, might be isolated and examined (secs. 361 (d) and 363). This authority would be limited to the prevention of interstate spread of disease, and the protection in time of war of the military forces and war workers. Persons so isolated would be entitled to treatment by the Service (sec. 322 (c)). Quarantine laws and regulations could, by regulation, be made applicable to civil air navigation and civil aircraft (sec. 367). The penalties for violation of quarantine laws and regulations would be made uniform (sec. 368).

Money collected from some classes of pay patients is now covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts and that collected from others is credited to the applicable appropriation. Under the bill such collections would in all cases be credited to the applicable appropriation (sec. 503). A penalty would be provided for unauthorized wearing of the Public Health Service uniform (sec. 510).

## EXPLANATION OF THE BILL BY TITLES AND SECTIONS

### TITLE I—SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

#### SECTION 1

This section provides that titles I to V, inclusive, of the bill may be cited as the "Public Health Service Act."

#### SECTION 2

Subsections (a) to (e), inclusive, define the terms "Service," "Surgeon General," "Administrator," "regulations," and "executive department." These definitions are self-explanatory, and are inserted merely for convenience of reference.

Subsection (f) defines the term "State" to mean a State or the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, except that as used in section 361 (d) (dealing with certain interstate quarantine measures) the term means a State, the District of Columbia, or Alaska. Subsection (g) defines the term "possession" to include among other possessions Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. While these two definitions overlap, their use saves considerable verbiage in later sections of the bill. One change resulting from the definition of "State" is pointed out in connection with section 314 (b).

Subsection (h) defines the term "seamen" in language identical with that in 24 U. S. C. 1 except for the addition of the word "primarily." This change confirms the administrative interpretation of existing law.

Subsection (i) defines the term "vessel" in language identical with that found in 29 U. S. C. 87a, except for the addition of the word "artificial" and of the phrase "exclusive of aircraft and amphibious contrivances." No substantive change in existing law is involved.

Subsections (j) and (k) contain the definitions of the words "habit-forming narcotic drug" or "narcotic," and "addict," with no significant change from 21 U. S. C. 221 (a) and 221 (b).

## TITLE II—ADMINISTRATION

### SECTION 201

Section 201 provides that the Public Health Service in the Federal Security Agency shall be administered by the Surgeon General under the supervision and direction of the Administrator. This is a composite of the provisions in 42 U. S. C. 2 and 11.

Present laws applicable to the Public Health Service place some functions in the President, some in the Federal Security Administrator, some in the Surgeon General, and some in the Service or a particular establishment of the Service. The division of responsibility does not follow any consistent pattern, and in some respects is far from clear.

Under the bill all authority and responsibility, except as otherwise stated, would be vested in the Surgeon General, to be exercised under the supervision and direction of the Federal Security Administrator; thus permitting the Administrator to determine what matters, in addition to those specified in the bill, should receive his personal attention.

### SECTION 202

This section states that the Service shall consist of four main parts; namely, (1) the Office of the Surgeon General, (2) the National Institute of Health, (3) the Bureau of Medical Services, and (4) the Bureau of State Services. The Surgeon General is authorized to assign to these organizations the various functions of the Service and to establish within them such divisions and smaller units as he may find necessary and to abolish, transfer, or consolidate these divisions and units. No division, however, shall be established, abolished, or transferred and no divisions shall be consolidated, except with the approval of the Administrator. The National Institute of Health is to be administered as part of the field service. The Surgeon General may delegate any of his responsibilities except the making of regulations.

The provisions of this section are substantially the same as those in Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress, section 1, except for the addition of the provision authorizing delegation. The authority to delegate would, like other authority in the bill, be exercised under the supervision and direction of the Administrator.

The statutory requirement contained in Public Law 184 that there be maintained a dental division and a sanitary engineering division has been omitted, as imposing an unduly rigid administrative structure; though the positions of chief dental officer and chief sanitary engineering officer would be continued by section 205 (b).

### SECTION 203

This section would continue the existence of a commissioned regular corps and, for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in times of national emergency, a commissioned reserve corps. All commissioned officers must be citizens, and they are compensated as provided

in the Joint Service Pay Acts. Commissioned officers in the reserve corps are appointed by the President, and in the regular corps by the President with the consent of the Senate. Active service in the reserve corps, as well as service in the regular corps, is to be credited for the purpose of promotion in the regular corps.

The provisions of this section are derived from 42 U. S. C. 12, 18, 18a, and 38.

#### SECTION 204

Section 204 provides for the appointment of the Surgeon General from the regular corps for a 4-year term, by the President with the consent of the Senate. If he is not reappointed upon the expiration of his term, he reverts to the grade and number in the regular corps which he would otherwise have occupied. This section continues the provisions of 42 U. S. C. 10 and 11a. Changes in present law are the addition of the requirement of selection from the regular corps and the fixing of a 4-year term; both of these additions being drawn from present regulations.

#### SECTION 205

Subsection (a) provides for the designation by the Surgeon General of a commissioned officer from the regular corps who shall be known as the Deputy Surgeon General and whose responsibilities include administering the Office of the Surgeon General and acting as Surgeon General in the latter's absence or disability or in the event of a vacancy in the office. The provisions of this subsection are drawn from 42 U. S. C. 11b, with a change in designation from "Assistant to the Surgeon General" to "Deputy Surgeon General."

Subsection (b) provides for the assignment by the Surgeon General of six commissioned officers from the regular corps to be, respectively, Director of the National Institute of Health, Chief of the Bureau of State Services, Chief of the Bureau of Medical Services, chief medical officer of the United States Coast Guard, chief dental officer, and chief sanitary engineering officer. These officers are to have the title of Assistant Surgeon General. This subsection is taken from sections 2 and 3 of Public Law 184, omitting, for the reasons indicated above, the provision for a dental division and a sanitary engineering division.

Subsection (c) requires the Surgeon General to designate the Assistant Surgeon General who shall serve in his place in the case of absence or disability or vacancies in the office of both Surgeon General and Deputy Surgeon General. This subsection is taken from section 6 of Public Law 184.

#### SECTION 206

Section 206 (a) provides that the grade, pay, and allowances of the Surgeon General shall be the same as those of the Surgeon General of the Army. The grade, pay, and allowances of the Deputy Surgeon General and Assistant Surgeons General while assigned to act in those capacities shall correspond to those of brigadier general. The grades of other commissioned officers of the Public Health Service and their correspondence with the grades of officers of the Army are set forth. These provisions are taken from 42 U. S. C. 11a and 11b and from Public Law 184. The grade of "passed assistant" is changed to "senior assistant," a change which is made throughout the bill.

Subsection (b) sets forth the titles of the medical officers of the grades listed in the preceding subsection. The President is authorized to prescribe titles for commissioned officers other than medical officers. Titles of the officers of the reserve corps shall have the suffix "Reserve." This subsection is a composite drawn from 42 U. S. C. 18, 34, 35, and 36. The only change in present law is the provision for the suffix "Reserve."

#### SECTION 207

Section 207 (a) provides that when necessary for the accomplishment of important temporary work in time of war or proclaimed emergency, the President may establish special temporary positions and prescribe the applicable grades. Only three of these positions may have the grade of Assistant Surgeon General at any one time. Commissioned officers are to be assigned to these positions by the Surgeon General.

This section constitutes new matter. It is designed to enable the Service to adapt its administrative structure to temporary needs in time of war, epidemic, flood, or other catastrophe, when special demands upon the Service may require the temporary establishment of supervisory posts not needed in normal times.

Subsection (b) authorizes the assignment by the Surgeon General of commissioned officers and technical or professional noncommissioned personnel as chiefs of administrative units. The assignment shall not affect the pay of a commissioned officer except that while he is below the grade of director and acts as chief of a division he shall have the temporary grade and pay applicable to the director grade.

This section is drawn from 42 U. S. C. 22 and section 3 of Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress. The provision is slightly broader than existing law, omitting the restriction that noncommissioned personnel may be utilized only if no commissioned personnel are available. The limitation in Public Law 184 that no more than six officers below the grade of medical director shall serve as division chiefs is omitted in order not to limit the use in such positions of younger men of proved ability.

#### SECTION 208

Subsection (a) (1) limits original appointments in the regular corps to the senior assistant and lower grades and requires an examination for grades above junior assistant. The examination is to be given, in accordance with regulations of the President, in medicine, surgery, dentistry, hygiene, sanitary engineering, pharmacy, or related scientific specialties in the field of public health.

This paragraph is a composite of 42 U. S. C. 12, 13, and 38, and of section 7 of Public Law 184. A change is the extension of eligibility for the regular corps to persons qualified in "related scientific specialties in the field of public health." This provision would enlarge only slightly the present eligibility, and is intended to cover persons such as biologists, zoologists, entomologists, and other scientists whose training and qualifications are comparable to those of doctors of medicine.

Paragraph (2) authorizes original appointments in the Reserve Corps in any grade up to and including that of director, after the

passage of an examination given in accordance with regulations of the President. Commissions are to be for a period of not more than 5 years and may be terminated by the President at any time. This paragraph is drawn from 42 U. S. C. 18 and section 7, Public Law 184. The provision denying members of the Reserve Corps exemption from military or naval service is omitted, inasmuch as, according to existing interpretation, it has been superseded by the Selective Training and Service Act.

Subsection (b) authorizes the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of not over three persons in any one fiscal year to grades in the regular corps above senior assistant, up to and including the director grade, whenever there are not commissioned officers available for the performance of permanent duties requiring highly specialized training and experience in special fields related to public health. Persons so appointed shall be considered for the purposes of pay and pay period to have had service at the date of appointment equal to that of the junior officer of that grade. This paragraph is derived from 42 U. S. C. 41, with the substitution of the phrase "in special fields related to public health" for the phrase "in scientific research."

Subsection (c) authorizes the employment of special consultants, without regard to the civil service or classification laws. This is a broadening of a similar provision in 42 U. S. C. 137d (d) which relates only to the National Cancer Institute. The exemption from the civil service and classification laws merely confirms the present situation.

Subsection (d) authorizes the Surgeon General to appoint fellows without regard to the civil service or classification laws. This paragraph is drawn from 42 U. S. C. 23 and 137d (c) which apply to fellowships in the National Institute of Health and in the National Cancer Institute, respectively. The exemption from civil service and classification laws is, again, a confirmation of the existing situation.

Subsection (e) authorizes the appointment of aliens as consultants and fellows and exempts them, unless specifically otherwise provided, from any prohibition in any other act against the employment or compensation of aliens. Existing law applicable to the National Cancer Institute expressly authorizes the appointment of fellows and consultants "from abroad," but general restrictions in appropriations acts have prevented utilization of the authority.

Subsection (f) specifies that the appointing power, with respect to civil-service personnel of the Service, shall be in the Federal Security Administrator. Appointments may be made effective as of the date upon which the person enters upon duty. This subsection is drawn from 42 U. S. C. 40 without change of substance.

#### SECTION 209

Subsection (a) provides that commissioned officers of the regular corps shall receive the pay and allowances provided by law. Pay and allowances under the present law are governed by the Joint Service Pay Acts, and are not set forth again in this bill.

Subsection (b) provides that the pay and allowances for reserve officers on active duty are to be the same as those for officers of the regular corps. This provision involves no change from existing law in 42 U. S. C. 18 and 37 U. S. C. 114.

Subsection (c) would, in accordance with regulations of the President, authorize commissioned officers in the regular corps, and those in the reserve corps when on active duty, to make allotments from their pay, and to receive leaves of absence without deduction from their pay. They would also be permitted to purchase quartermaster supplies from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps at the price charged to the officers of those services. This subsection is a composite of provisions in 42 U. S. C. 19, 31, and 32.

Subsection (d) provides that female commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and allowances as male officers, except that allowances for dependents shall be granted only in cases of actual dependency. The provisions of this paragraph are new.

Under subsection (e), compensation for members of the National Advisory Health Council and National Advisory Cancer Council, other than ex officio members, would be fixed at a rate to be established by the Administrator, not exceeding \$25 per diem, together with travel and subsistence expenses. This subsection is drawn from provisions in 42 U. S. C. 21a and 137b.

Subsection (f) provides for the compensation on a contract basis of field employees of the Service rendering part-time duty and subject to call for additional services. The provision, which relates primarily to contract doctors, is taken from 42 U. S. C. 67 with no change except that the fees for additional services are to be fixed by the Surgeon General instead of by the Federal Security Administrator.

Subsection (g) authorizes the payment, in accordance with regulations of the President, of increased pay and allowances for any officer or employee of the Service assigned to duty which requires intimate contact with persons afflicted with leprosy. It constitutes an extension of 42 U. S. C. 125, to cover subordinate noncommissioned personnel as well as commissioned and noncommissioned officers. Instead of the present automatic increase of 50 percent, however, the bill would provide that an increase may be allowed, not to exceed 50 percent.

Subsection (h) authorizes the payment of stipends or allowances, including travel and subsistence expenses, to individuals receiving fellowships. This subsection is derived from 42 U. S. C. 137d (c), applicable to the National Cancer Institute.

#### SECTION 210

This section relates to the promotion and separation of commissioned officers in the regular corps.

The introductory language of subsection (a), specifying the manner in which promotions are to be made, is taken without material change from 42 U. S. C. 37.

The exception in paragraph (1), relating to temporary promotions in time of war or national emergency, is taken from section 4 of Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress, with the omission of the provision, which has already been executed, that an officer promoted after December 7, 1941, shall be deemed to have accepted his promotion upon the date of approval.

The second exception, relating to officers whose initial appointment to the regular corps was above the assistant grade, is taken from 42 U. S. C. 37 (a).

Paragraph (3) requires officers commissioned in the grade of junior assistant to be examined for promotion after not more than 2 years

of service and, if qualified, promoted to the next higher grade. This provision is taken from section 7 of Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress, without change, except that the former law required the examination to be made not less than 1 year nor more than 2 years after appointment.

The fourth exception authorizes the promotion of commissioned officers other than medical, dental, and sanitary engineering officers in accordance with regulations of the President. It is a modification of the provision in 42 U. S. C. 37 (b), restricting promotion of pharmacists, and is broadened to include the specialists made eligible by section 208 (a) (1).

Subsection (b) provides for the review, at the end of the first 3 years in service, of the record of each commissioned officer originally appointed in or above the grade of senior assistant, and separation from the service with 6 months' pay and allowances of those not found fully qualified for further service. The provision is the same as that in section 5 of Public Law 184.

Subsection (c) provides for the separation of commissioned officers in the regular corps who are found to be not qualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability incurred in line of duty. The provisions are taken without any substantial change from 42 U. S. C. 37 (c).

#### SECTION 211

Section 211 deals with retirement of regular and reserve commissioned officers for disability and age. Other sections also deal with some aspects of this subject. Thus section 210 (c) (2) deals with retirement of certain commissioned officers who fail of promotion; section 605 gives commissioned officers the benefits of United States employees' compensation; and section 606 deals with the inclusion of civilian service in computing the amount of retired pay for certain commissioned officers.

Under existing regulations, based on section 1 of the act of July 1, 1902, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1), officers of the regular corps disabled in line of duty are placed on "waiting orders" at 75 percent of their active pay, which means base pay plus the longevity increase, at the time they were placed on such orders. The Public Health Service Act of 1943 (Public Law 184, 78th Cong.), gives these same rights to reserve officers disabled in time of war. Subsection (a) of section 211 continues this and changes "waiting orders" to retirement.

Subsection (b) also contains provisions found in existing regulations. It provides for compulsory retirement of all commissioned officers at age 64, with retired pay for officers of the regular corps at the rate of 75 percent of their active pay at the time of retirement, subject, however, to the provisions of subsection (c). The Army does not automatically retire officers at age 64 in time of war, and a somewhat similar exception to the compulsory retirement is contained in subsection (e).

Paragraph (1) of subsection (c) incorporates the provisions of existing regulations relating to retired pay of officers over 45 years of age at the time of original appointment, but as modified by Public Law 184 to give commissioned officers disabled in time of war retired pay at the 75-percent rate regardless of age at the time of original appointment. In other cases, such officers will continue to receive

retired pay at the rate of only 4 percent of their active pay at the time of retirement for each 12 months of active service. Paragraph (2) bases retired pay of an officer who has served 4 years or more as Surgeon General or Deputy Surgeon General, and has then reverted to a lower rank in the Service, on the pay of the highest grade held by him while he was so serving. This is a change of law to accord with Army practice. Paragraph (3) follows the existing regulations, basing retired pay of those who fail of promotion because of disability incurred in line of duty on the pay of the grade to which they would have been promoted.

Subsection (d) follows present regulations by permitting recall of officers retired for disability when they have recovered. It adds to existing law by permitting the recall to active duty in time of war of officers retired for age. Your committee was of the opinion that in time of war there should be authority to utilize the training and skill of officers who have been retired but who are still capable of useful service.

Subsection (e) is new. It permits a commissioned officer with 25 or more years of active service, during at least 4 of which he served as Surgeon General, to retire, if the President approves, before reaching age 64, with retired pay at the rate of 75 percent of the pay of the highest grade held by him as Surgeon General. Your committee is of the opinion that this addition is desirable because in some cases an officer who has been Chief of the Service may not readily fit into the organization in a lower rank.

Subsection (f) follows a recent interpretation of existing law to the effect that Reserve officers on active duty are subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act.

## SECTION 212

Section 212 deals with military benefits and is substantially the same as section 8 of Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress.

Paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 212 defines the term "full military benefits" to include most of the rights, privileges, immunities, and benefits provided under law for commissioned officers of the Army and their surviving beneficiaries. Among these rights, privileges, immunities, and benefits are the following: Exemption of pay up to \$1,500 from income tax and other exemptions under the Internal Revenue Code (26 U. S. C. 22 (b) (13), 421, 621; 50 U. S. C. (App.) 1013); the privilege of free mail (50 U. S. C. (App.) 639); reemployment rights (id., 357) for Reserve officers called to active duty since November 11, 1943, the date of the enactment of Public Law 184; payment of accrued annual leave (5 U. S. C. 61a) to any officers who have entered the service from civil-service positions since that date; replacement of property lost by military action or certain other hazards (31 U. S. C. 218); continuation of the pay and allowances of officers who are missing in action, and authority to make a finding of death of officers who have been missing for more than 12 months (50 U. S. C. (App.) 1001 et seq.); authority to use a simplified form of affidavit in connection with increased allowances on account of dependents (50 U. S. C. (App.) 836); exemption from the necessity of making the affidavit required of civil officers upon appointment, which is a prerequisite to receiving pay, and which is difficult for Public Health Service officers serving overseas to execute in case they

receive a temporary promotion (see 5 U. S. C. 21a, 21b); in the case of death occurring while in service, 6 months' pay (10 U. S. C. 903), the cost of burial (10 U. S. C. 916a-916d), right to burial in a national cemetery (24 U. S. C. 281), and right to a headstone at the expense of the Government when buried in a national cemetery (*id.*, 279); rights provided under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, as amended, and under the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended; travel allowances on either a mileage or a per diem basis, as prescribed by the Surgeon General, without regard to repeated travel between two or more places in the same vicinity (37 U. S. C. 112a); and the various veterans' benefits. Among the veterans' benefits included are the right to a burial allowance, a flag for the grave, and burial in a national cemetery and a headstone therein at Government expense, regardless of when the death occurred; the benefits of the Veterans' Employment Service; and benefits relating to compensation, pensions, hospitalization, domiciliary care, out-patient treatment, vocational rehabilitation, and preferences for civil-service purposes.

This paragraph differs from section 8 (a) (1) of Public Law 184 in only a few respects. Since the benefits accorded Army and Navy officers are in a few instances not identical your committee thought it desirable, in order to avoid confusion, to restrict benefits to those enjoyed by commissioned officers of the Army. Retirement and allowances for uniforms, which were included in Public Law 184, were not included as benefits in this section since they are provided for specifically in sections 211, 213, and 607 of the bill. Exemption from payment of postage on mail was specifically included as a benefit in order to avoid possible doubts. The right to wear military ribbons and decorations is dealt with separately, and is therefore excluded from full military benefits. Rights under the Mustering-out Pay Act of 1944 have been excluded specifically because that act was enacted after Public Law 184 and inclusion of these benefits would, consequently, be an extension of existing law. Reemployment rights for officers of the regular corps are excluded since such officers will normally continue in the Public Health Service after the war. Reemployment rights are also denied reserve officers called to active duty prior to the enactment of Public Law 184 because, since they had no such rights prior to that date, injustice might otherwise be done to individuals appointed to their positions prior to such enactment.

Paragraph (2) of this subsection, defining "limited military benefits" as full military benefits except veterans' benefits and national service life insurance, is the same as section 8 (a) (2) of Public Law 184.

Subsection (b) combines, without any change in substance, subsection (b) and part of subsection (c) of section 8 of Public Law 184. Under it all commissioned officers on active duty in time of war are entitled to limited military benefits, while those detailed to the Army, Navy, or Coast Guard in time of war or peace, those serving outside the United States, or in Alaska, in time of war, and those serving while the Service is part of the military forces under Executive order in time of war, are entitled to full military benefits.

Subsection (c), vesting in the Surgeon General administrative functions in connection with the granting of these military benefits (except veterans' benefits) for officers of the Service, is intended merely

to prevent confusion as to who would exercise such functions. Thus, the Surgeon General would, among other things, examine into, ascertain, and determine the value of lost or destroyed property for which officers of the Service claim reimbursement under the act of March 3, 1885, as amended (31 U. S. C. 218-222b); would prescribe per diem rates for such officers under section 1 of the act of June 2, 1942, as amended (37 U. S. C. 112a); would exercise the authority conferred on the Secretary of War under the act of October 26, 1942 (50 U. S. C. (App.) 836) relating to acceptance of certificates of officers in regard to pay and allowances; and would exercise the authority vested in the Secretary of War, the War Department, and other officers thereof, under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 501-590). In all these respects, of course, the Surgeon General would act under the direction and supervision of the Federal Security Administrator.

Uncertainties have arisen concerning the rights of commissioned officers of the Service, either detailed to the armed forces or serving in war theaters without such detail, to be awarded the various military ribbons, decorations, and medals. Subsection (d) would authorize the President to prescribe rules on this subject.

#### SECTION 213

Section 213 deals with allowances for uniforms and constitutes merely a clarification of Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress, as to officers who are hereafter appointed or called to active duty in time of war, or who are on active duty at the time of commencement of a future war. Under it such officers, if in the grade of junior assistant, assistant, or senior assistant receiving pay of the first, second, or third pay period, would receive \$250 for uniforms if they had not previously received such an allowance from the Service. Allowances for those appointed or called in the past, but after December 7, 1941, are provided in section 607.

#### SECTION 214

Subsection (a) of section 214, which authorizes details of officers or employees to Federal agencies and prescribes the procedure for paying salaries and allowances of personnel detailed, modifies existing law (42 U. S. C. 17a) only slightly. In order to remove any doubt of the propriety of such details, particularly to the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, for the purpose of rendering medical services to personnel, the present statutory limitation of details to only those agencies which are carrying on a public-health activity is omitted. The subsection also allows more flexibility in financial arrangements regarding such details than is now permitted under the statute cited above, and in this respect is drawn from the Economy Act (31 U. S. C. 686) with regard to interdepartmental details of personnel. Officers detailed to the armed forces would be subject to the laws governing the service to which detailed. Present law (42 U. S. C. 20) so provides, but only in time of war.

Subsection (b) relates to the detail of personnel to States and is substantially the same as 42 U. S. C. 803. It modifies existing law only to the extent of using slightly broader language in describing the purposes for which such details may be made and making it clear

that details requested by State health authorities may be made to local units as well as to the States.

Subsection (c), relating to the detail of personnel to institutions, is substantially the same as existing law (42 U. S. C. 17b). The only modifications are an expansion to permit details not only to educational and research institutions, but also to other institutions engaged in health activities, and a restriction to permit details to only such institutions as are nonprofit. The latter is intended to exclude the possibility of details of Federal personnel to commercial concerns, even though they be engaged in research pertaining to public health.

Subsection (d) is new matter, though confirmatory of interpretation of existing law, insofar as it permits personnel detailed under subsection (b) or (c) to be placed on leave without pay and to be paid by the State or institution to which they are detailed, without losing any of the rights, such as retirement, longevity pay, and other benefits, to which they would be entitled as Public Health Service personnel.

#### SECTION 215

Section 215 deals with the subject of regulations. Subsection (a) specifies the subjects on which regulations are to be made by the President. These include appointment, promotion, retirement, termination of commission, titles, pay, uniforms, allowances (including increased allowances for foreign service), and discipline of the commissioned corps of the Service. Subsection (b) gives authority to the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to make regulations on all other matters, including regulations with respect to travel, transportation of household goods and effects, allotments from their pay by commissioned officers, uniforms for employees, and the custody, use, and preservation of the records, papers, and property of the Service. Subsection (c) continues a prohibition in existing law (42 U. S. C. 40) against giving preference to any school of medicine in regulations regarding qualifications for appointment of medical officers or employees.

There is some uncertainty as to the meaning of existing law on this subject. The President was given authority in 42 U. S. C. 3 to prescribe rules for the conduct of the Service and regulations regarding its internal administration and discipline and the uniforms of its officers and employees. However, other statutes, some antedating 42 U. S. C. 3 and some more recent, have given the Secretary of the Treasury authority (later transferred to the Federal Security Administrator) to prescribe regulations on specific subjects. Thus, there seems to be no consistent scheme in present law for the distribution of the rule-making authority and, consequently, it is often difficult to determine what procedure is to be followed in prescribing regulations on a particular subject.

The line of demarcation proposed in this section of the bill, as to which regulations are to be made by the President and which are to be made by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Administrator, comes fairly close to what is believed to be existing law.

## SECTION 216

Section 216 deals with use of the Service in time of war or emergency and is derived from 40 U. S. C. 8 and section 8 (c) of Public Law 184. The first part of the proposed section would permit the President to use the Service, in time of war or in time of emergency proclaimed by him, "in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the national interest." Present law authorizing such use in time of "threatened or actual war," is unsatisfactory, both because of reluctance to declare that war is "threatened," and because the provision does not embrace some emergencies such as an epidemic, a flood, or an earthquake. Existing law also requires that use of the Service by the President should not impair the efficiency of the Service for its normal functions. This limitation is omitted from the bill because in a crisis some of the normal operations might have to yield temporarily.

The remainder of this section gives the President authority in time of war to declare the commissioned corps a military service and to make it a branch of the land and naval forces of the United States, subject, to the extent prescribed by the President, to the Articles of War and the Articles for the Government of the Navy. This provision is taken from the first sentence of section 8 (c) of Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress, with the addition of a clause assuring that the commissioned corps will continue its normal functions as far as compatible with its wartime responsibilities.

## SECTION 217

Section 217 restates, with only slight modification, the present law creating and assigning functions to the National Advisory Health Council (42 U. S. C. 21) and creating the National Advisory Cancer Council (42 U. S. C. 137b). Under this section the Surgeon General will be able to use the National Advisory Health Council not only for conference work, as he may do under existing law, but also in connection with other matters related to the work of the Service. A slight change would also be accomplished in the matter of reappointments. Under the new section a member of the health council could not serve continuously for more than 5 years, or a member of the cancer council for more than 3, but such members could be reappointed if they had not served immediately prior to the proposed reappointment. Under existing law, a person who has served a term on the cancer council may not be reappointed until after the lapse of 12 months.

**TITLE III—GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

Title III contains the operating authority of the Public Health Service. While the greater part of this title is no more than a restatement of present law, it contains a number of sections which, either in consolidating existing provisions or in delineating more clearly the borders of existing authority, assume the appearance of new law. The few substantive changes involved are pointed out below, but the very fact that removal of uncertainties is one objective of the bill makes it difficult to indicate in all cases precisely wherein the bill differs from present law.

## PART A—RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS

## SECTION 301

Part A of this title would consolidate and restate the basic authority of the Public Health Service in the whole field of research, so as to grant, in clear and unmistakable terms, broad authority to carry on investigations through its own personnel, and to cooperate and assist in the investigation by others, of all problems bearing on the physical and mental health of our people.

Under present law the research authority of the Public Health Service is no less broad, but is scattered through a number of statutes. By the act of August 14, 1912 (42 U. S. C. 7) the Service was authorized to "study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof." Section 603 of the Social Security Act (42 U. S. C. 803) conferred a general authority for "investigation of disease and problems of sanitation." In addition, the Service has specific authorization for research work in the fields of the venereal diseases (42 U. S. C. 25), cancer (42 U. S. C. 137), and narcotics (21 U. S. C. 196). Finally, gifts may be accepted "for study, investigation, and research in the fundamental problems of the diseases of man and matters pertaining thereto" (42 U. S. C. 23b). The first sentence of section 301 would replace all of these provisions of present law by a comprehensive grant of authority.

The grant, like present law on the subject, includes certain matters which lie also within the province of other Federal agencies. With respect to research activities precise jurisdictional limitations are neither practicable nor desirable. Just as wise administration must determine in other respects what lines of research are sufficiently promising to warrant pursuit, so it must be relied upon to avoid improper duplication of effort.

For historical reasons the bill specifically includes, as matters for study, water purification, sewage treatment, and the pollution of lakes and streams. The act of 1912, after the general language quoted above, contains a specific mention of these items; and though the general language of section 301 of the bill undoubtedly embraces them, failure to list them separately might cause misunderstanding. By the specification of these subjects it is not intended to limit the scope of the general grant of authority. No similar occasion is presented for reference to other particular research functions of the Service, except with respect to narcotics, dealt with in section 302 of the bill. Under sections 301 and 302 the Service will be enabled to engage in all fields of research in which it has heretofore engaged or been authorized to engage.

The seven subsections of this section amplify, and in certain respects make more specific, the general provisions relating to research. They would grant, in the main, no new authority, although they would generalize the authority to make grants for research purposes and to secure the services of consultants, now contained only in the National Cancer Institute Act.

Subsection (a), authorizing the collection and dissemination of the results of public health research work, is taken from the last clause of 42 U. S. C. 7. The words "and other appropriate means" are added, in order to make clear that such informational media as moving pictures may be used.

Subsection (b) would permit research facilities of the Service to be made available to non-Federal public and private investigators. It is a composite of sections 8 (a) and 23 (e) of 42 U. S. C.

Subsections (c), (d), and (e), relating, respectively, to fellowships, to grants for research work, and to employing consultants, are drawn from sections 23c, 137a (e), 137d (c), 137d (d), and 137d (e) of 42 U. S. C. As stated above, the authority to make grants and to employ consultants is broadened, experience under the National Cancer Institute Act having demonstrated the value of these procedures.

Subsection (f) would permit the admission to Service hospitals of patients for study. It is derived from 24 U. S. C. 13, omitting a numerical limitation.

Subsection (g) authorizes the use of other means to carry out the purposes of the section, and is like a provision in the National Cancer Institute Act (42 U. S. C. 137d (f)).

#### SECTION 302

Section 302 provides for studies, investigations, and reports with respect to narcotics. It is taken from 21 U. S. C. 196, without substantial change.

#### PART B—FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION

#### SECTION 311

Section 311 is a general direction to the Surgeon General to assist and cooperate with State and local authorities in public health work, and an authorization to accept their assistance in the enforcement of Federal quarantine regulations. This section clarifies and makes more explicit the existing law contained in 42 U. S. C. 92, 92a, and 803.

#### SECTION 312

Section 312, providing for conferences of State health authorities annually or upon call, is the same in substance as 42 U. S. C. 29. By reason of the definition of "State" in section 2, specific mention of the District of Columbia and the Territories is no longer necessary.

#### SECTION 313

Section 313, dealing with collection of vital statistics, involves no changes of substance from 42 U. S. C. 30.

#### SECTION 314

Section 314 combines, with certain changes, the provisions of title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U. S. C. 801-803) relating to grants to the States for general public-health purposes and the provisions for grants under the Venereal Disease Control Act of 1938 (42 U. S. C. 25a-25e). These two related statutes differ in many respects, in most of them without apparent reason. A few of the major differences are preserved, but others have been eliminated.

Subsection (a) contains substantially the same authority as 42 U. S. C. 25a, which is the basic authorizing section in the Venereal

Disease Control Act. Like present law, it contains an unlimited authorization to appropriate funds for this purpose.

Subsection (b) would authorize appropriations for grants for general public-health work. In lieu of a present authorization of \$11,000,000 in title VI of the Social Security Act, and a separate authorization for the pay of personnel to be detailed to assist State health authorities, this subsection would establish an over-all limitation of \$20,000,000, of which up to \$2,000,000 would be made available for such details of personnel. A spokesman for the State health authorities, as well as the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, testified that present appropriations are inadequate; and it is manifest that these grants provide almost effective means of bringing public-health services to the people of the country.

One other change in the effect of subsection (b) results from the inclusion of the Virgin Islands in the definition of "State" in section 2. At present grants are made to those islands under the venereal-disease program but not under title VI of the Social Security Act.

The remaining subsections in this section provide the machinery for handling these grants.

Subsection (c) follows the Venereal Disease Act in directing the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to determine what part of the appropriations should be allotted to the States; but in the case of the general public-health grants under subsection (b) this discretion would be limited to the \$2,000,000 available for direct Federal expenditure. The basis of allotment among the States is not changed from present law, and involves consideration of population, the extent of the health problems, and the financial need of the States. Present regulations define financial need in relation to per capita income in the respective States during the preceding 5-year period. Subsection (c) would permit allotments to the States to be made "from time to time," instead of annually as under present law. The change will make for more efficient use of the funds when, for instance, a State finds in the course of a fiscal year that it cannot utilize all the money allotted to it. A similar change has been made in subsection (d) relating to payments to the States.

Subsection (e), requiring the granted funds to be expended for the stated purposes and in accordance with approved State plans, involves no change from existing law (42 U. S. C. 25 (c), 802 (d)).

Subsections (f) and (g) are not contained in either of the present statutes, but have been taken from regulations. They provide, respectively, for State matching of Federal grants, on a basis to be determined by regulations; and for withdrawal of grants if, after hearing, a State is found to have violated the law or regulations or to have misused the money. Subsection (g) is more explicit than the regulations have been in providing for an administrative hearing prior to withholding funds, and also in authorizing a partial as well as a complete withholding. The State health authorities have approved the regulations in the past and have offered no objection to incorporation of these provisions into the statute.

Subsection (h) requires consultation with State health authorities prior to the issuance of regulations, and is substantially the same as present law (42 U. S. C. 25d, 802c), except that a direction to obtain agreement from the State authorities whenever practicable has been added at their instance.

Subsection (i) is an amplification of subsection (a), and picks up some details of the present law concerning expenditures (42 U. S. C. 25a) that are omitted from that subsection.

#### SECTION 315

Section 315 provides for the issuance of information relating to the public health, "in the form of publications or otherwise," for the use of the public. It would replace certain parts of two provisions of present law (42 U. S. C. 7, 93), eliminating unnecessary detail. One omitted provision, relating to reports by consular officers, is included in section 365 (a) of the bill. The use of the words "or otherwise" in section 315 should be read with the words "and other appropriate means" in section 301 (a), referred to above.

### PART C—HOSPITALS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND MEDICAL CARE

Part C of title III, dealing with hospital and medical care, brings together authority now scattered through many statutes.

#### SECTION 321

Section 321 (a) would furnish the general authority for the operation of hospitals and other institutions of the Service, an authority necessarily implied by various provisions of present law (see, e. g., 42 U. S. C. 6), including the annual appropriation acts. The furnishing of prosthetic and orthopedic devices where necessary would be expressly authorized, the authorization being included in this general provision in order to recognize it as a part of the medical services to which all beneficiaries of the Service would, in appropriate cases, be entitled.

Subsection (b) of this section, authorizing transfer of patients between hospitals, in the care of attendants where necessary and subsection (d), permitting the disposal of effects of deceased patients, would give statutory support to regulations of long standing.

Subsection (c) provides for the disposal of articles produced by patients in the course of their treatment. It would generalize an authority presently existing in the case of the narcotic addicts (21 U. S. C. 229).

#### SECTION 322

Section 322 (a) lists classes of persons entitled to free hospitalization and medical treatment by the Service. The first paragraph includes seamen on vessels of United States registry (42 U. S. C. 6), except those on canal boats (24 U. S. C. 12). The second paragraph covers seamen on United States or foreign-flag vessels employed by the War Shipping Administration (Public Law 17, 78th Cong.). The third relates to seamen on United States Government vessels of more than 5 tons, and those on State school ships (42 U. S. C. 6a). Under present law seamen on vessels of the Panama Canal are excluded. The bill would omit the exclusion, but as the Public Health Service has no hospital in the Canal Zone it would not affect the present arrangement by which these seamen, when in the Zone, receive hospitalization from the local government.

The fourth paragraph of this subsection covers cadets on State school ships (42 U. S. C. 6a), now known as State training ships, and is expanded to include all cadets at State maritime academies, whether ashore or afloat. The next paragraph covers seamen on vessels of the Mississippi River Commission (24 U. S. C. 26), and officers and crews of vessels of the Fish and Wildlife Service (24 U. S. C. 10). The sixth paragraph includes enrollees in the United States Maritime Service and members of the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, who are now receiving medical care as a reimbursable transaction under the Economy Act. There is no more reason for a requirement of reimbursement in these cases than in those of other beneficiaries of the Public Health Service. The final paragraph of this subsection covers noncommissioned personnel of the Public Health Service assigned to the field service, when injured or taken sick in line of duty. While this provision continues the discrimination against the departmental non-commissioned staff, it is thought unwise to change the present law (24 U. S. C. 9; 42 U. S. C. 42, 94d) until the problem of medical care of civilian Governmental personnel can be attacked on a broader front.

Section 322 (b) provides, to the extent of available accommodations, for the hospitalization and medical care of seamen on foreign flag vessels; services to be furnished at the expense of the master, owner, or agent of the vessel. This subsection combines two provisions of present law (24 U. S. C. 11, 11a), omitting a penalty for failure to make out and render accounts for such services.

Subsection (c) would authorize care and treatment of persons detained under quarantine laws or at the request of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This would be a new provision of basic law. So far as concerns persons detained under the immigration laws, the authority is carried in current appropriation acts (see e. g., Public Law 135, 78th Cong., "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals"). With respect to quarantine laws, the section is a concomitant of sections 361 (d) and 363 of the bill, discussed below.

Subsection (d) would permit the temporary admission to Service hospitals, in cases of emergency, of persons not otherwise entitled thereto. This would be new law, although regulations have permitted such action in some cases. A hospital should not be forced to refuse emergency patients, when there may be no other facilities available.

Subsection (e) would authorize treatment of Service beneficiaries in other hospitals, at the expense of the Service, as provided in regulations. This provision, which would afford a statutory basis for present regulations, is designed to meet overflow conditions and cases where beneficiaries may be remote from any Service facility.

#### SECTION 323

Section 323 would authorize the Service to render those services in Federal penal and correctional institutions which are required by the Criminal Code.

#### SECTION 324

Section 324, again, would authorize the Service to make medical examinations and to render medical services which other statutes require to be furnished by the United States or by medical officers of the United States. Services would be provided for persons entitled

to treatment under the United States Employees' Compensation Act. Examinations might be made of employees of the Alaska Railroad; employees of the Federal Government for retirement purposes; employees in the classified service, and applicants for appointment, upon request of the Civil Service Commission; seamen for the purpose of qualifying for certificates; and employees eligible for benefits under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, when requested by a deputy commissioner.

#### SECTION 325

Section 325 follows present law (8 U. S. C. 152) in directing the Service to make physical and mental examinations of arriving aliens. The section would add express authority to make such examinations in other countries before the aliens depart for the United States, an obviously desirable procedure whenever practicable.

#### SECTION 326

Section 326 (a) combines the several provisions of present law (24 U. S. C. 8; 33 U. S. C. 763b, 869; 42 U. S. C. 42) for hospitalization and medical care of commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service. As under present law, retired as well as active personnel would be included. The last sentence, expressly authorizing detail of Public Health Service officers aboard vessels of the Coast Guard or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is merely in amplification, in accord with present law (14 U. S. C. 59; 42 U. S. C. 17c), of the general authority; for details contained in section 214 (a).

At present there is some doubt of the entitlement of the regular Coast Guard Reserve to services from the Public Health Service, though both the regular Coast Guard personnel and the temporary reservists are clearly so entitled. The bill would eliminate this anomaly and place all such personnel on an equal footing.

Members of the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard and certain retired personnel of the former Lighthouse Service are not included in this subsection. Provisions of law entitling these persons to hospitalization and medical care are temporary in operation, and are more appropriate to title VI of the bill.

The subsection would leave to Presidential regulations the matter of any charges to be imposed for services, and also any limitation of services to cases of disease or injury incurred in line of duty. At present the only charge is one made pursuant to regulations, in cases where a person is hospitalized who is entitled to a subsistence allowance for himself from the Government, the charge being equal to such allowance. There is at present no statutory line of duty limitation in the case of the regular Coast Guard or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, though there is such a limitation for the Public Health Service and the Coast Guard Reserve. Such a limitation is obviously inappropriate to retired officers or men, and in view of some uncertainty regarding the scope of the phrase "line of duty" it appears wiser to leave the matter to regulations.

Subsection (b) combines provisions of present law (24 U. S. C. 8; 33 U. S. C. 869) for hospitalization and medical care of the dependents

of personnel of the Coast Guard and the Coast and Geodetic Survey and adds a like provision, which is partly new and partly derived from regulations, with respect to dependents of commissioned personnel of the Public Health Service. As under present law, definition of the phrase "dependent members of families" would be left to regulations. Hospitalization may be furnished only to the extent of available accommodations, and charges are to be made. Instead of requiring the interdepartmental hospitalization rate (now \$4.25, shortly to be \$5 per day) to be charged, as does present law applicable to the Coast Guard and Coast and Geodetic Survey, the bill would permit the President to fix a different rate, which might well be lower, but which would apply uniformly to all the services. A lower rate has been prescribed under another statute for dependents of Navy personnel, including Coast Guard dependents, in Navy hospitals. It is felt that uniformity is desirable but that the interdepartmental rate may be too high.

For administrative reasons these services to dependents can hardly be rendered where the active service is intermittent or sporadic. For this reason temporary Coast Guard reservists are excluded from this subsection. Regulations might also exclude other reservists called up in time of peace for brief tours of duty.

Regulations under subsections (a) and (b) would require Presidential approval, in view of the interests of the several affected services.

Subsection (c) would make clear that the Public Health Service is to supply what is virtually a medical corps of the Coast Guard, not only serving the sick and disabled but also furnishing ancillary services such as medical examinations for purposes of appointment, retirement, and the like. This accords with practice under present law (14 U. S. C. 170; 42 U. S. C. 17c). In addition, the section authorizes medical aid to crews of vessels engaged in fishing, in accordance with present law (14 U. S. C. 61).

#### SECTION 327

This section merely makes clear that the listing of classes of Service beneficiaries does not preclude transactions under the Economy Act for the care or hospitalization by the Service of other persons whom the Government is authorized or required to care for, such as personnel of the Army and Navy.

#### PART D—LEPERS

##### SECTIONS 331 AND 332

Part D of title III, relating to lepers, would supersede the provisions of present law relating to the leper reservation in Hawaii and the leprosarium at Carville, La. (42 U. S. C. 121-135). Section 331 would permit receipt of lepers into any hospital suitable for the purpose, instead of confining such receipt to the two named institutions. Many provisions of present law are omitted as unnecessary, in view of the general authority contained elsewhere in the bill.

## PART E—NARCOTIC ADDICTS

## SECTIONS 341 TO 345

Part E, dealing with the treatment of narcotic addicts, would be principally a reenactment of present law (21 U. S. C. 222, 226, 227, 229-237). Here, again, there are omitted provisions which would be merely repetitive of authority contained elsewhere in the bill, as well as provisions fixing a rigid administrative pattern superseded by the Public Health Service Act of 1943 (see, e. g., 42 U. S. C. 223-225). In accordance with the general administrative structure, decisions in particular cases would be made by the Surgeon General rather than by the Federal Security Administrator. Here, also, present law applicable to two stated institutions is enlarged to apply to any hospital of the Service "especially equipped for the accommodation of such patients."

Section 343 (b) would extend to narcotic prisoners the right, which they do not now have, to earn commutation for time spent working in industrial shops, on the same basis as other Federal prisoners working in prison industries; except that no such commutation should operate to release an addict before he has been cured of his addiction.

## PART F—BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

## SECTION 351

Section 351, relating to the licensing of manufacturers of biological products, would similarly be a reenactment of present law (42 U. S. C. 141-148) with only slight changes. The control would be extended to arsphenamines and other trivalent organic arsenic compounds, as has been done, though with less precision, in appropriation acts. Subsection (d) would furnish criteria, not expressed in the present law, to guide administrative action in the issuance of licenses. Subsection (g) is an explicit statement, confirming the present legal situation, that products subject to this section are not exempted from the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, except for the provision of that act relating to the licensing of new drugs.

## SECTION 352

Section 352 would authorize the Service to prepare biological products for its own use, an authority it presumably has in connection with its research and laboratory activities; for the use of other Federal departments and agencies, which it might do under the Economy Act; and for other buyers, when such products are not available from licensed manufacturers.

## PART G—QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION

Part G of title III sets out in simpler and more orderly fashion the authority of the Service in matters of interstate and foreign quarantine, now conferred in several unwieldy and overlapping statutes. It would specifically authorize extension to air travel of controls heretofore exercised principally with respect to surface transportation.

## SECTIONS 361 AND 363

The basic authority to make regulations to prevent the spread of disease into this country or between the States is contained in section 361 (a), unencumbered by the confusing limitations found in the act of February 15, 1893 (42 U. S. C. 92). These limitations have ceased to serve any useful purpose. So, too, the act of March 27, 1890 (42 U. S. C. 95) authorizing special regulations to control cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, or plague no longer conforms to modern quarantine procedure. Section 361 (a) would also expressly sanction the use of conventional public-health enforcement methods, heretofore practiced under authority of regulations based upon implication rather than upon explicit authority (see, e. g., 42 U. S. C. 87, 94, 105). In addition, it would authorize destruction of contaminated articles or infected animals which are dangerous to man, in those cases where no other disposition is safely possible.

A provision of present law (42 U. S. C. 87) for charging vessels with the cost of fumigation and inspection would be omitted. These services are rendered only when deemed necessary to protect the public health, and are in no substantial sense services to the ship-owner.

Subsection (b) would provide that those diseases which are to be the basis for quarantine of persons must be specified in Executive orders of the President upon recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council and the Surgeon General. At present such diseases, except for a few specifically listed in statutes (see 42 U. S. C. 95, 105), are prescribed by regulation.

Subsection (c) would continue the authority, long exercised under the Quarantine Act of 1893 (42 U. S. C. 92), to apprehend, detain, and examine persons entering the country from abroad.

Subsections (b) and (c) would permit persons who are subject to detention under the foreign quarantine provisions to be released on condition; for example, on condition that they report to public-health authorities for subsequent examination. This authority is important because the speed of air travel makes it possible for persons who may have contracted disease in foreign countries to arrive in the United States before the disease has become detectable.

Subsection (d) would confer an authority, in a limited group of cases in which interstate spread of disease is particularly likely, to isolate infected persons for the purpose of interstate rather than foreign quarantine. The authority, which would be similar to the familiar quarantine power of State and local health officers, may already exist in the Public Health Service under the act of 1893 (see also, 42 U. S. C. 25). The bill would also confer, in section 363, a like authority in time of war, which does not now exist, for the protection of members of the armed forces and civilian war workers. Persons detained under either of these provisions would be entitled to medical treatment, in accordance with section 322 (c).

In some situations State and local quarantine measures afford inadequate protection to other States, and for half a century the Public Health Service has been charged with the responsibility of preventing the interstate spread of disease. Under present conditions the only diseases which might call into play a Federal authority to isolate infected persons are the venereal diseases, experience having shown that many of those who chiefly spread such diseases move from

place to place so rapidly as to make State and local enforcement measures largely ineffectual. Even those sources who do not themselves move about, it can be shown, often infect so many persons that, by reason of the present-day mobility of our population, infection quickly appears in other States. Section 361 (d) would be applicable to those who are themselves in or about to enter interstate commerce, and also to those who, because of the frequency with which they expose others to disease, constitute a direct threat of its spread across State lines.

In view of the possible impact, especially in the post-war period, of other diseases than the venereal, and the impossibility of foreseeing what preventive measures may become necessary, the provisions of this subsection are written broadly enough to apply to any disease listed by the President as quarantinable, if the National Advisory Health Council recommends, and the Surgeon General and the Federal Security Administrator thereupon determine, that the disease requires invocation of these provisions.

#### SECTION 362

Section 362 would reenact a provision of present law (42 U. S. C. 111) authorizing the suspension of travel of persons and shipment of goods from any foreign country where a communicable disease exists, if there is found to be serious danger of introduction of the disease into the United States. Consistently with the general administrative pattern in the bill, the authority now lodged in the President would be placed in the Surgeon General, to be exercised under Presidential regulations.

#### SECTION 364

Section 364 (a), relating to quarantine stations, again is a condensation of several provisions of existing law (42 U. S. C. 92, 102, 103, 105). The requirement of Presidential approval for the selection of sites for quarantine stations would be new, the reason for this change being that other agencies of the Federal Government besides the Federal Security Agency are concerned with the location of such stations. This appears to be the most convenient procedure for assuring the necessary concurrence of the several departments.

There are in present law several provisions bearing on the acquisition and designation of such sites. One of them (42 U. S. C. 104) requires other departments of the Government which may have custody of the land or water involved to turn it over to the Federal Security Administrator. If title is not in the United States the Federal Security Administrator is authorized to buy the site at a reasonable price, if possible, and otherwise to ask the Attorney General to institute condemnation proceedings. There is provision, further (42 U. S. C. 105), for the publication in newspapers of notice of the selection and designation of the sites. These provisions, which are still on the statute books, do not appear to serve any function at the present time.

Subsection (b) provides for fixing the hours of service at quarantine stations, and does not change present law (42 U. S. C. 92a), except that it eliminates the requirement that the hours be fixed "by regulation." In view of the fact that uniform hours are not required, the formal procedure of regulations is unduly cumbersome.

## SECTION 365

Section 365 (a) requires reports of health conditions to be made by consuls at intervals prescribed by the Surgeon General, instead of weekly as under present law (42 U. S. C. 93).

Subsection (b), requiring customs and Coast Guard officers to aid in the enforcement of quarantine regulations, involves no change in existing law (42 U. S. C. 97).

## SECTION 366

Section 366 relating to bills of health involves no substantial change of law, but again, the provisions (42 U. S. C. 82) have been rearranged and simplified.

## SECTION 367

The next section, 367, would authorize the Surgeon General, under regulations approved by the Federal Security Administrator, to make applicable to civil air navigation any of the provisions (and regulations prescribed thereunder) of sections 364, relating to quarantine stations, 365, relating to the duties of customs and Coast Guard officers to enforce quarantine regulations, and 366, relating to bills of health. Any of these provisions could be made applicable to such extent and upon such conditions as are necessary for the safeguarding of the public health.

## SECTION 368

Section 368 brings together and makes more consistent a variety of penalty provisions contained in the present quarantine laws (see 42 U. S. C. 85, 102, 106, 108). It also clarifies the application of the penalty provisions in certain situations—notably with respect to interstate quarantine regulations—where the present wording of the statute (42 U. S. C. 102) makes their application doubtful. It will be noted that the bill provides a maximum penalty of \$1,000 or 1 year imprisonment, or both, for violation of any regulations under this part, or for unauthorized entry upon or departure from quarantine stations.

Subsection (b) treats in a similar manner the forfeiture provisions now contained in the quarantine laws (42 U. S. C. 81).

Subsection (c) continues the present authority contained in 18 U. S. C. 642, as extended to the Federal Security Administrator by two reorganization provisions, to remit or mitigate forfeitures provided under subsection (b).

## SECTION 369

Section 369, relating to the administration of oaths, would reenact present law (42 U. S. C. 99).

## TITLE IV—NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

## SECTIONS 401 TO 406

Title IV would reenact the National Cancer Institute Act, omitting those provisions which would merely repeat authority granted elsewhere in the bill. The institute would be a division in the National Institute of Health.

The National Cancer Institute has served as a precedent for centralizing and unifying the attack upon a single disease. The provisions which would be continued in title IV may well furnish a model in case the Congress should, in the future, wish to launch a similar attack upon some other disease or group of diseases.

## TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

Title V is composed of several miscellaneous provisions of permanent law, which do not fit conveniently under other titles.

### SECTION 501

Section 501 authorizes the Federal Security Administrator to accept gifts and provides for the handling and use thereof. Existing law contains three authorizations to accept gifts, one relating to gifts for study, investigation, and research in the fundamental problems of the diseases of man and matters pertaining thereto (42 U. S. C. 23b), the second relating specifically to cancer (42 U. S. C. 137c), and the third relating to gifts to marine hospitals (24 U. S. C. 2). Section 501 effects a consolidation of the existing provisions and encompasses gifts for the benefit of the Service or for carrying out any of its functions. It is patterned after one of the more recent congressional enactments relating to gifts to Government agencies. This statute (24 U. S. C. 181-184), passed in 1941 and applicable to gifts to St. Elizabeths Hospital, provides satisfactory machinery for the handling of gifts and spells out the procedures for such handling more fully than does any of the present law applicable to the Public Health Service.

### SECTION 502

Section 502 provides for use of hospitals at immigration stations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service by the Public Health Service to care for its patients, in accordance with agreements between the departments concerned. It provides for reimbursement for such use and also requires reimbursement of the Public Health Service by the Immigration and Naturalization Service for patients not entitled to free care and treatment who are detained at Public Health Service hospitals upon the request of the immigration authorities. These provisions are a modification of language drawn from annual appropriation acts (see, for example, the first proviso under the subheading "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals" under the heading "Public Health Service" in title II of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public Law No. 135, 78th Cong.)). Under the appropriation language, the use of immigration hospitals is limited to Ellis Island and is mandatory upon the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The new provision would make the matter one for agreement between the agencies concerned, but would extend the use to hospitals at all immigration stations.

### SECTION 503

Section 503 requires that money received by the Surgeon General for care and treatment of foreign seamen and of pay patients shall be covered into the appropriation from which the expenses of such care

and treatment were paid. Present law generally requires such receipts to be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury (42 U. S. C. 33a), although there are certain exceptions (see, e. g., 24 U. S. C. 8; 33 U. S. C. 869).

#### SECTION 504

Section 504 requires admission of insane patients of the Service to St. Elizabeths Hospital or any hospital of the Service especially equipped for their care and treatment. So far as concerns entitlement to care, this is merely a restatement of existing law with respect to St. Elizabeths Hospital (24 U. S. C. 193), and also with respect to hospitals of the Service inasmuch as persons entitled to treatment by the Service when ill do not lose entitlement merely because the illness is mental. The requirement that St. Elizabeths Hospital be reimbursed by the Service for care of Service patients has been omitted. The reimbursement procedure is a cumbersome one to follow as between units of the Federal Security Agency, especially in view of the fact that some of the St. Elizabeths' patients are now being cared for at two Public Health Service hospitals, sometimes requiring a second reimbursement.

#### SECTION 505

Section 505 reenacts with respect to the Service, with only slight changes in wording and no change in substance, a 1936 statute applicable to both the Public Health Service and the Coast Guard (14 U. S. C. 71). It authorizes the Federal Security Administrator to determine claims for damages for which vessels of the Service are responsible if the claim is presented within 1 year of its accrual. The amounts determined by him are to be reported to Congress for payment out of appropriations made by it for such purpose. Acceptance of such payment is deemed to be full and final settlement of the claim.

#### SECTION 506

Section 506 continues existing law with some modification. It provides for paying the cost of burial and transportation to the place of burial of the remains of commissioned officers and personnel, specified in regulations, who die in line of duty. Existing law (42 U. S. C. 68) applies to all officers of the Service, which includes higher ranking civilian personnel as well as commissioned officers, and covers the cost of preparation for "shipment," which seems to rule out any payment in case no shipment is required. In addition, the new section differs from existing law by providing for shipment to the place of burial instead of to the officer's former home, and so would include shipment, for instance, to a national cemetery.

#### SECTION 507

Section 507 provides for settlement of the accounts of deceased officers by payment to designated relatives where no demand is presented by a duly appointed representative of the decedent's estate and the amount due the estate is less than \$1,000. This is not, however, to prevent the payment of funeral expenses to the one who paid for them if a claim therefor is presented before the account has been settled. This section is the same as existing law (42 U. S. C. 69) except that the figure \$1,000 has been substituted for \$500.

## SECTION 508

Section 508, providing for the transfer of funds between appropriations, is necessary to take care of any reorganizations effected under section 202. It is a reenactment of the second sentence of section 11 of the Public Health Service Act of 1943.

## SECTION 509

Section 509, relating to the availability, for specified items, of appropriations for carrying out section 301, is a continuation of existing law without any change in substance (42 U. S. C. 23d). The bill omits, however, a restriction upon use of funds of the Service for advertising (42 U. S. C. 33), inasmuch as the functions of the Service might make this method of spreading information important in case of epidemic.

## SECTION 510

Section 510 would impose penalties for unauthorized wearing of Public Health Service uniforms, like those now imposed (10 U. S. C. 1393) in the case of the Army uniforms.

## SECTION 511

Section 511, which requires a full report by the Surgeon General to the administrator for submission to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, is substantially a reenactment of existing law (42 U. S. C. 4) requiring the report to be transmitted annually.

**TITLE VI—TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY PROVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS**

Title VI of the bill includes temporary and emergency provisions, repeals of existing statutes, and an amendment to the statute providing for compensation for injured employees of the United States.

## SECTION 601

Section 601 is designed to assure that enactment of this bill will not affect the term or tenure of office of existing personnel, or abolish existing positions or units of the Service, except as a reorganization may be effected under the terms of the bill.

## SECTION 602

Section 602 would preserve existing regulations until repealed or superseded by regulations under the proposed new statute, inasmuch as revision of the large number of rules, regulations, and Executive orders now in force will be a time-consuming undertaking.

## SECTION 603

Section 603 is designed to assure continuing availability of the Service's properties, appropriations, and other funds.

## SECTION 604

Section 604 authorizes, during the war and the demobilization period after the war, the appropriation of funds to enable the Surgeon General, either directly or through State health authorities, to conduct health and sanitation activities in and around Government and private plants engaged in war work, and in and around certain military areas. This is substantially the same as the language now contained in annual appropriations to the Service (see, e. g., the subheading "Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense)" under the heading "Public Health Service" in title II of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public Law No. 135, 78th Cong.)).

## SECTION 605

Section 605, which amends sections 7 and 40 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act, is based upon sections 9 and 10 of Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress.

Subsection (b) is the principal operative provision of section 605. It amends section 40 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act, which defines the term "employee" to include commissioned officers of the regular corps, and of the reserve when on active duty, thereby giving such officers the benefits of that act for injuries or death in the performance of their duties.

Subsection (a) amends section 7 of the Compensation Act so as to require an election between benefits under that act and any other benefits payable by the United States by reason of the same death or injury, if the benefits are based on services as a Federal employee. The two subsections have the same effect as section 9 of Public Law 184, except insofar as the amendment accomplished by subsection (a) would (subject to subsections (c) and (d) with respect to deaths occurring during the present war) require the election to be made within 1 year of the injury or death, or such further time as the Employees' Compensation Commission may for good cause allow, and would make such an election irrevocable. These changes were made because your committee believes they are necessary to the effectiveness of the statutory requirement of an election and to the administration thereof.

Subsection (c), with respect to deaths or injuries occurring after the enactment of Public Law 184 and not later than the end of the war, permits the election to be made and revised retroactively, and permits the notice required by section 15 and the written claim required by section 18 of the Compensation Act to be filed within such time as the Employees' Compensation Commission may by regulation prescribe, but not later than 1 year after the end of the war. This permission to extend the time limitations was thought desirable at this time because the uncertainties resulting from the condition of war might make strict compliance with the statutory provisions difficult and inequitable in many cases, particularly where officers are reported as missing in action and the actual date of death is difficult to determine.

Subsection (d) continues the rights, under section 10 of Public Law 184, of surviving beneficiaries of commissioned officers who died after December 7, 1941, and prior to the enactment of that law. Under section 10 such beneficiaries were entitled to 6 months' pay and, unless

entitled to veterans' benefits, to the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act. The new provision would modify this slightly by giving them the same right of election and of revising elections as is provided for others under subsection (c).

#### SECTION 606

Section 606 provides for counting civilian service in the Public Health Service in determining the retired pay of officers appointed prior to enactment of this bill who were over 45 at the time of original appointment. This provision is applicable to a small group of officers who in 1930 first became eligible for the commissioned corps, and who have not yet reached retirement age. With respect to these individuals, civilian service is to be counted for retirement purposes under existing law (42 U. S. C. 39, 66). The section would change the law in that this benefit would not be given to future appointees.

#### SECTION 607

Section 607 provides the same uniform allowance to officers appointed or called to active duty after December 7, 1941, who were on active duty on or after the date of enactment of Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress, as is provided in section 213 for those called to active duty or appointed in the future.

#### SECTION 608

Section 608 permits hospitals of the Service to continue care and treatment after the war of St. Elizabeths patients, admitted to such hospitals of the Service during the present war pursuant to Executive Order 9079. After the war, the authority to care for these patients pursuant to the Executive order would end, and the proposed section is merely intended to prevent the necessity of turning out such patients at that time.

#### SECTION 609

Section 609 permits the appointment as reserve officers, during the war and for 6 months thereafter, of graduates of reputable osteopathic hospitals. This is a reenactment of the last sentence in section 4 of Public Law 184, Seventy-eighth Congress.

#### SECTION 610

Section 610 contains temporary provisions for the medical care and hospitalization of members of the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard, and of certain retired personnel of the former Lighthouse Service.

#### SECTION 611

This section would repeal the provisions of existing law which would be superseded by the present bill, as well as certain obsolete statutes bearing on the functions of the Public Health Service.

## SECTION 612

Section 612 is a provision preserving existing rights and liabilities under the statutes repealed.

## SUMMARY OF STATUTES REPEALED

On account of the difficulties involved in literally complying with the requirements of paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and because of the printing expense which would be involved in attempting to set forth the exact text of the many provisions of law the repeal of which is proposed by the bill, the committee is of the opinion that the only practicable method of informing the House regarding these repealed provisions is to include in the report a summary of such provisions. Such a summary is set forth below. In the left-hand column reference is made to the basic law being repealed, in the center column the repealed provision is summarized, and in the right-hand column there is indicated the section or sections of the bill dealing with the subject matter of the repealed provision. It will be noted that in the case of obsolete provisions, the substance of which has not been incorporated in the bill, no section reference appears in the right-hand column.

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
R. S. 3639-----	Permanent annual appropriations for various purposes, including appropriation of moneys collected for care of sick and disabled seamen, and of proceeds of sale of marine hospitals.	
R. S. 4801-----	Authorization to the President to receive donations for hospitals for sick and disabled seamen.	501 (a).
R. S. 4802-----	Authorization to Secretary of Treasury to appoint supervising surgeon of Marine hospitals with salary of \$2,000 per annum; monthly reports to Secretary required.	204; 206 (a); 511.
R. S. 4803-----	Tax on seamen for hospital purposes to be collected by customs collectors and placed in fund for and used for relief of sick and disabled seamen employed in United States vessels.	322 (a) (1).
R. S. 4804-----	Persons employed in connection with canal boats in coasting trade not thereby entitled to benefits from the seamen's fund.	Do.
R. S. 4805-----	Sick foreign seamen admitted to marine hospitals, if convenient, on application of master of vessel with charge of 75 cents per day to be paid by master. No vessel granted clearance until money paid.	322 (b).
R. S. 4806-----	Secretary of Treasury may lease or sell at public auction certain marine hospitals.	
Ch. 130, 13 Stat. 371, at 377-----	Last full paragraph under heading "Miscellaneous": Salary of Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service to be paid out of marine hospital fund, at the rate of \$4,000 per annum; surgeon general to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate.	204; 206 (a).
Ch. 156, 18 Stat. 485-----	Sec. 1: Secretary of the Treasury to prepare schedule of average number of seamen required for navigation of United States vessels to use as basis for hospital-dues collected from each master or owner who may deduct the dues from the seamen's wages. Sec. 2: Vessels subject to hospital-tax to keep record in a time-book of all seamen employed thereon under penalty of \$50 for each one omitted. Sec. 3: "Seamen" defined for purposes of marine-hospital legislation. Sec. 4: Secretary of the Treasury may rent or lease hospital buildings; proceeds appropriated for the Service.	2 (h).

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 156, 18 Stat. 485-----	<p>Sec. 5: Insane patients of the service to be admitted to Government hospital for the insane with a charge of not to exceed \$4.50 per week payable from marine-hospital fund.</p> <p>Sec. 6: Authorization to service to care for seamen on foreign vessels and vessels not subject to hospital dues under regulations of, and at rates fixed by, the Secretary of the Treasury.</p> <p>Sec. 7: Salary of supervising surgeon set at \$4,090 per annum payable from the marine-hospital fund.</p> <p>Sec. 8: Inconsistent statutes repealed-----</p>	<p>504.</p> <p>322 (b).</p> <p>206 (a).</p>
Ch. 66, 20 Stat. 37-----	<p>Sec. 1: Vessels from foreign ports or countries where contagious disease exists, or carrying any persons, animals, or merchandise infected with any such disease, prohibited from entering any State contrary to its quarantine laws except under regulations prescribed under this act.</p> <p>Sec. 2: Consular officers at or nearest a foreign port required to report, to supervising surgeon general and health officer at point of destination, the departure of vessels therefrom for United States when port is infected with contagious disease or the vessel carries persons or articles from a place infected with cholera or yellow fever; weekly reports to him on sanitary condition of ports at which stationed also required of such officers; administration by Surgeon General under supervision of Secretary of the Treasury, with regulations to be approved by the President and not to conflict with any laws or regulations of State or local authorities.</p> <p>Sec. 3: Medical officers of the Service and customs officers to aid in enforcement national regulations established under sec. 2, without additional compensation.</p> <p>Sec. 4: Surgeon General to notify Federal, State, and local authorities of information received under sec. 2.</p> <p>Sec. 5: Officers and agents of State or local quarantine system authorized to act as officers or agents of national quarantine system, without Federal compensation. At ports where there is no such State or local system, officers or agents of the Service shall perform duties assigned by the Surgeon General in connection with national quarantine regulations, but without interference with any State quarantine laws and regulations.</p> <p>Sec. 6: Inconsistent statutes repealed.</p>	<p>365 (a).</p> <p>365 (b).</p> <p>315.</p> <p>311.</p>
Ch. 202, 20 Stat. 484-----	<p>Sec. 1: Creates National Board of Health of 7 compensated members, plus 4 members from Government departments.</p> <p>Sec. 2: Board to obtain information and advise the Government, the States, and the District of Columbia on the preservation and improvement of the public health.</p> <p>Sec. 3: Board to cooperate with Academy of Science and report to Congress a plan for a national public-health organization, with special attention to quarantine system.</p> <p>Sec. 4: Appropriation for salaries and expenses.</p>	<p>217 (a) and (b).</p> <p>301 (a); 315.</p>
Ch. 61, 21 Stat. 46-----	<p>Sec. 1: National Board of Health authorized to rent office space in Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Sec. 2: Printing of Board to be done at Government Printing Office, up to cost of \$10,000 per year.</p> <p>Sec. 3: Board authorized to have report of Board of Medical Experts printed.</p> <p>Sec. 4: Board authorized to pay stenographer-----</p> <p>Sec. 5: Clerk of Board to act as disbursing agent-----</p> <p>Sec. 6: Act of June 2, 1879, amended to add provision that Board is authorized to erect temporary quarantine buildings.</p> <p>Sec. 7: Expenditures to be paid out of appropriation under act of June 2, 1879.</p>	<p>509.</p> <p>364 (a).</p>
Ch. 727, 25 Stat. 355-----	<p>Sec. 1: Misdemeanor to trespass on quarantine reservation, or for vessel to enter port in violation of act of Apr. 29, 1878.</p> <p>Sec. 2 (final clause): Quarantine stations to be conducted by Marine Hospital Service.</p>	<p>368 (a); 366 (e)-</p> <p>364 (a).</p>

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 19, 25 Stat. 639-----	Sec. 1: Medical officers of Marine Hospital Service appointed by President with consent of Senate, but only after passing an examination under rules of the Surgeon General approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. Sec. 2: Original appointments only to rank of assistant surgeon; rules for advancement above that rank. Sec. 1: President authorized to cause Secretary of Treasury to issue regulations prepared by the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service to prevent interstate spread of certain diseases; willful violation is misdemeanor. Sec. 2: Willful violation of quarantine laws or regulations by quarantine official is misdemeanor. Sec. 3: Willful violation of quarantine laws or regulations by common carrier is misdemeanor. Last sentence of paragraph headed "Office of Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service;" detail authorized of 2 surgeons and 2 passed assistant surgeons to the Bureau.	203; 208 (a) (1). 208 (a) (1); 210 (a). 361 (a). 368 (a). Do. 214 (a). 368 (b). 366 (a); 368 (b). 361 (a); 311.
Ch. 51, 26 Stat. 31-----	Sec. 1: Vessel violating quarantine laws or regulations shall forfeit \$5,000 to the United States. Sec. 2: Vessel at foreign port clearing for United States must obtain bill of health; President may detail medical officer to serve in consul's office of foreign port; vessel entering United States without bill of health shall forfeit \$5,000 to United States.	365 (a); 315.
Ch. 541, 26 Stat. 908, 923-----	Sec. 3: Supervising Surgeon General of Marine Hospital Service shall cooperate with State and municipal boards of health to enforce their regulations and Treasury regulations in regard to spread of disease; Secretary of the Treasury may issue additional regulations where local regulations are inadequate. Sec. 4: Weekly sanitary reports to be made by consuls to Secretary of the Treasury, who shall publish and distribute the information to designated authorities. Sec. 5: Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations to secure sanitary conditions on foreign vessels coming to the United States; health officer at port of entry to issue certificate of compliance with regulations. Sec. 6: Infected vessel arriving at United States port, where there are no facilities for treatment, may be remanded at its own expense to nearest quarantine station; may be admitted to United States on certificate of health from that station. Sec. 7: President shall have power to suspend entry of persons and property from country where there is a contagious or infectious disease. Sec. 8: Secretary of the Treasury to compensate State for use of buildings and disinfecting apparatus at State quarantine stations. See. 9: Repeal of act of Mar. 3, 1879. Last sentence of paragraph headed "Office of Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service;" Supervising Surgeon General authorized to detail additional medical officer and 1 hospital steward for duty in the Bureau.	366 (a), (c), and (e). 362.
Ch. 174, 28 Stat. 162, 179-----	214 (a).	
Ch. 213, 28 Stat. 229-----	Keepers and crews of lifesaving service eligible for admission and temporary treatment at marine hospitals.	326 (a).
Ch. 300, 28 Stat. 372-----	Quarantine provisions not applicable to vessels plying between foreign ports near United States frontiers and adjacent United States ports; but are subject to regulations Secretary of the Treasury deems necessary.	366 (d).
Ch. 177, 28 Stat. 764, 780-----	Last sentence of paragraph headed "Office of the Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service;" Supervising Surgeon General authorized to detail 2 hospital attendants from port of New York for duty in the laboratory of the Bureau.	214 (a).
Ch. 265, 29 Stat. 538, 554-----	Proviso at end of paragraph headed "Office of the Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service;" Secretary of the Treasury authorized to grant to medical officers of the Service leaves of absence, without deduction of pay, corresponding to those of Army officers.	209 (c).

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 349, 30 Stat. 976.	Supervising Surgeon General to appoint commission of medical officers of Service to investigate origin and prevalence of leprosy.	301.
Sec. 10, Ch. 191, 31 Stat. 77, 80.	Quarantine stations to be established in Puerto Rico and quarantine regulations to be under control of the United States.	364 (a).
Sec. 97, Ch. 339, 31 Stat. 141, 160.	First paragraph: Quarantine stations to be established in Territory of Hawaii and quarantine regulations to be under control of the United States; health laws of Hawaii to remain in jurisdiction of government of Territory of Hawaii, subject to quarantine laws and regulations of the United States.	Do.
Ch. 836, 31 Stat. 1086.	Amends act of Feb. 15, 1893: Supervising Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury authorized to establish boundaries of quarantine grounds; misdemeanor to trespass thereon; misdemeanor to violate provisions of act or regulations relating to inspection of vessels, etc.: vessels from foreign ports without bill of health not entering United States port shall be subject to quarantine measures prescribed by Secretary of the Treasury, the cost of which is a lien on the vessel; medical officers acting as quarantine officers authorized to administer oaths in quarantine matters.	364 (a); 368 (a); 369.
Sec. 84, Ch. 1369, 32 Stat. 691, 711.	Part of third paragraph: Public health and quarantine laws shall apply to vessels entering a United States port from the Philippine Islands.	361 (a).
Ch. 1370, 32 Stat. 712.	Sec. 1: Change of name from Marine-Hospital Service to Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. Duties and appropriations of old Service applicable to the new.	206 (a); 209 (a) and (b). 205 (b).
	Sec. 2: Salaries of Surgeon General and commissioned medical officers specified.	216.
	Sec. 3: Commissioned medical officers detailed by Surgeon General to administrative divisions in Washington, D. C., shall, while serving, be assistant surgeons general.	217 (a).
	Sec. 4: President authorized to use Service in time of threatened or actual war to promote public interest.	208 (b).
	Sec. 5: Advisory board for hygienic laboratory authorized.	312.
	Sec. 6: Surgeon General to appoint competent persons to act as division chiefs of hygienic laboratory when commissioned medical officers are not available.	313.
	Sec. 7: Surgeon General may call conference of State health and quarantine officers, in interests of public health, and shall call an annual conference.	215 (a); 511.
	Sec. 8: Surgeon General to distribute forms for collection of vital statistics after the annual conference.	351.
	Sec. 9: President to issue rules for conduct of Service and uniforms. Surgeon General to make annual report to the Congress.	Do.
Ch. 1378, 32 Stat. 728.	Sec. 1: Sale in District of Columbia and interstate commerce and importation of biological products forbidden unless they are prepared at a licensed establishment and properly labeled.	Do.
	Sec. 2: False labels prohibited.	Do.
	Sec. 3: Inspection of manufacturing establishments authorized.	Do.
	Sec. 4: Surgeon Generals of Army, Navy, and Marine Hospital Service authorized to act as a board to issue regulations for licensing establishments to prepare biological products. Inspection of establishments in foreign country required as a condition to licensing.	Do.
	Sec. 5: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to enforce act and suspend licenses.	Do.
	Sec. 6: No person shall interfere with an employee of the Treasury Department in performance of duties under act.	Do.
	Sec. 7: Punishment for violation of act.	Do.
	Sec. 8: Repeal of inconsistent provisions.	331.
Ch. 1443, 33 Stat. 1009.	Sec. 1: Establishment of hospital for lepers at Molokai, T. H.	Do.
	Sec. 2: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to erect buildings.	Do.
	Sec. 3: Surgeon General authorized to receive up to 40 lepers committed by legal authorization of the Territory of Hawaii.	Do.

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 1443, 33 Stat. 1009 -----	Sec. 4: Surgeon General authorized to detail medical officers and employees to station. Sec. 5: Appropriation for station. Sec. 6: Surgeon General, subject to approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, authorized to issue regulations. Sec. 7: Officer detailed to this station shall receive additional pay of one-half of his grade, subject to approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Last sentence of last paragraph under the head, "Public Health and Marine Hospital Service." The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit annually to Congress detailed estimates of expenses of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Authorizes printing of bulletins of hygienic laboratory and yellow fever institute.	331. Do. 209 (g). 511.
Ch. 1484, 33 Stat. 1214, 1217-----	Sec. 1: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to manage quarantine stations and establish them near coast and on border, and at the Dry Tortugas, to prevent introduction of yellow fever. Sec. 2: Title to land and water to be transferred by other Government departments; purchase or condemnation of private lands provided for. Sec. 3: Publication of notice of designation of stations Sec. 4: Unauthorized entry or departure from station is misdemeanor. Sec. 5: Acquisition of State or municipal stations Sec. 6: Cession of jurisdiction by State of local station acquired by the United States. Sec. 7: Appropriation. Medical examination of all arriving aliens by medical officers of the Public Health Service (with reimbursement).	301 (a). 364. 368 (a). 325. 507.
Public Res. No. 21, 33 Stat. 1233. Ch. 3433, 34 Stat. 299-----	That portion of the third paragraph under the head "Back pay and bounty", as amended by ch. 213, 52 Stat. 352, which refers to the Service: Authorizes the settlement of accounts of deceased commissioned officers of the Public Health Service where the amount due the estate of the deceased is less than \$500 and no demand is presented by the representative of the estate. Proviso in tenth paragraph (eighth paragraph on p. 1394) under the head "Public Health and Marine Hospital Service": Authorizes the admission for study of not more than 10 persons in any marine hospital at one time suffering with infectious or other diseases affecting the public health.	301 (f).
Sec. 17, Ch. 1134, 34 Stat. 898, 903. Ch. 200, 35 Stat. 373-----	Sec. 1: Charges name of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to Public Health Service; authorizes investigation of diseases of man and conditions influencing their propagation and spread, including sanitation, sewage and the pollution of navigable streams and lakes, and the publication of information. Sec. 2: Specifies salaries of commissioned medical officers of the Public Health Service. Proviso at end of last paragraph under head "Public Health Service": Provides that director of hygienic laboratory shall receive pay and allowances of a senior surgeon.	301, 315. 209. 206 (a).
Ch. 285, 36 Stat. 1363, 1394, and substantially similar provisions appearing under head "Public Health and Marine Hospital Service" or "Public Health Service" in the following statutes: Ch. 355, 37 Stat. 417, 435; 37 Stat. 417, 435; Ch. 3, 38 Stat. 4, 24; Ch. 209, 38 Stat. 262, 278; Ch. 28, 40 Stat. 459, 468; Ch. 113, 40 Stat. 634, 644; Ch. 24, 41, Stat. 163, 175. Ch. 288, 37 Stat. 309-----	Part of second paragraph under the head "Public Health Service": Provides that at least 6 of the assistant surgeons shall have special training in the diagnosis of insanity in connection with duty of the examination of arriving aliens. Proviso at end of twelfth paragraph under head "Public Health Service": authorizes commissioned officers, pharmacists, and those employees of the Service devoting all their time to field work, to receive hospital relief when taken sick or injured in line of duty. Last clause: Authorizes Secretary of the Treasury to detail for duty on revenue cutters surgeons and other persons of the Public Health Service.	322 (a) (7); 326 (a) (3). 326 (c).
Ch. 149, 37 Stat. 912, 915-----		
Ch. 3, 38 Stat. 4, 23-----		
Ch. 3, 38 Stat. 4, 24-----		
Ch. 124, 38 Stat. 387-----		

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 414, 39 Stat. 536, 538-----	Sec. 5: Authorizes lightkeepers and assistant lightkeepers of the Lighthouse Service to receive medical relief at Public Health hospitals.	326 (a).
Ch. 26, 39 Stat. 872-----	Sec. 1: Authorizes Secretary of the Treasury to procure site for establishment of home for care of lepers. Sec. 2: Authorizes admission of lepers. Sec. 3: Regulations to be prepared by Surgeon General with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury for the administration of the home. Sec. 4: Secretary of the Treasury to erect suitable buildings. Sec. 5: Officer of Public Health Service detailed for duty at the home shall receive additional pay of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pay of his grade. Sec. 6: Appropriation.	331. Do. Do.
Sec. 16, ch. 29, 39 Stat. 874, 885-----	The part which requires medical officers of Public Health Service examining arriving aliens to have had 2 years' experience in practice since receiving degree of doctor of medicine.	209 (g).
Ch. 3, 40 Stat. 2, 6-----	Sixth paragraph under head "Public Health Service": Provides that cost of fumigation and disinfection shall be charged to vessels from foreign ports at rates to be fixed by Secretary of the Treasury.	
Ch. 27, 40 Stat. 105, 146-----	Seventh paragraph under head "Bureau of Mines": Secretary of the Treasury authorized to detail medical officers of Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, with compensation and expenses payable by such Bureau.	214 (a).
Ch. 37, 40 Stat. 242-----	Authorizes officers of Public Health Service serving on Coast Guard vessels in time of war, or detailed in time of war for Army or Navy duty, to receive pensions for themselves and dependents corresponding to those of the respective services and makes them subject to the laws for the government of the service to which detailed.	214 (a) and (d).
Ch. 113, 40 Stat. 634, 644-----	Proviso in fourth paragraph under head "Public Health Service": Provides for minimum pay of \$1,200 for attendants at marine hospitals, quarantine and immigration stations.	
Ch. 113, 40 Stat. 634, 644-----	Proviso in the eleventh paragraph under head "Public Health Service": Requires Public Health Service to pay St. Elizabeths Hospital the actual per capita cost of maintenance in the hospital of patients committed by the Service.	
Ch. 113, 40 Stat. 634, 694-----	Sixtieth paragraph under the head "Bureau of Fisheries" being the fourth full paragraph on page 694: Authorizes admission of officers and crews of vessels belonging to the Bureau of Fisheries to Public Health Service "benefits."	322 (a) (5).
Secs. 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7 of ch. XV of ch. 143, 40 Stat. 845, 886.	Sec. 1: Creates an interdepartmental social hygiene board to recommend regulations for expenditure of money allotted to the States, to select the institutions, and fix the allotments of each, etc. Sec. 3: Establishes in the Public Health Service a Division of Venereal Diseases to be under the charge of an assistant surgeon general. Sec. 4: Prescribes the duties of the Division of Venereal Diseases to investigate the cause, treatment, and prevention of such diseases, to cooperate with State and local boards and to control, and prevent the spread of the diseases in interstate traffic. Sec. 6: Authorizing appropriation for payments to State for use in prevention, control, and treatment of venereal diseases with method of allotment specified; and appropriation for payments to universities, colleges, and other institutions for scientific research and to develop more effective educational methods in the prevention of such diseases. Sec. 7: Appropriations for the maintenance of Division of Venereal Diseases and for the interdepartmental social hygiene board.	314 (a).
Ch. 178, 40 Stat. 973, 992-----	Thirteenth paragraph (second full paragraph on p. 992) under the head "General expenses, Bureau of Chemistry": Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to detail medical officers of the Public Health Service to the Department of Agriculture for administration of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as amended.	314 (c)-(i); 301 (d). 214 (a).

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Sec. 2, ch. 179, 40 Stat. 1008-----	Authorizes and directs the Secretaries of War, Navy, and the Treasury to utilize the personnel and facilities of the Public Health Service and the Army and Navy Medical Departments to combat Spanish influenza and other communicable diseases.	
Ch. 196, 40 Stat. 1017-----	Creating a reserve in the Public Health Service with officers to be appointed by the President for a term of 5 years. Rank of officers shall not exceed Assistant Surgeon General. Officers shall be subject to call to active duty by the Surgeon General, and when on such active duty shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers in the regular commissioned Medical Corps.	203; 208 (a); (2), 209 (b).
Ch. 98, 40 Stat. 1302-----	Sec. 1: Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to provide additional hospital facilities for discharged, sick, and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines; Army and Navy nurses; patients of the War Risk Insurance Bureau; merchant marine seamen; seamen on boats of the Mississippi River Commission; officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard; officers and employees of the Public Health Service; certain keepers and assistant keepers of the Lighthouse Service; seamen of the Engineers Corps of the United States Army; officers and enlisted men of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; civilian employees entitled to treatment under the Employees' Compensation Act; and employees on Army transports entitled by law to treatment by the Public Health Service.	322 (a); 324; 326 (a); 327.
	Sec. 2: Transfers certain properties to the Treasury Department for the use of the Public Health Service for hospitals.	
	Sec. 3: Directs the Secretary of War to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury for the use of the Public Health Service equipment and supplies not required by the War Department for use in Public Health Service hospitals.	
	Sec. 4: Makes available sanitorium at Hot Springs, S. Dak., for use by the Public Health Service for 5 years.	
	Sec. 5: Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to contract with any existing hospital for the use of its facilities for 1,000 patients.	
	Sec. 6: Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a hospital at Corpus Christi, Tex., for the emergency use of the Public Health Service.	
	Sec. 7: Authorizes construction of new hospitals, roads, and equipment.	
	Sec. 8: Provides that all new construction under this act shall be of fire-resisting character.	
	Sec. 9: Appropriation of funds.	
	Sec. 10: Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to employ additional technical and clerical services without regard to the civil-service laws in connection with this construction.	
	Sec. 11: Appropriation for personnel of the Public Health Service.	
Ch. 6, 41 Stat. 35, 45-----	Last paragraph under the head "Public Health Service": Appropriates money to be held as an emergency fund for the purchase of land and erection of building for hospitals of the Public Health Service.	
Ch. 94, 41 Stat. 503, 507-----	Proviso at end of the first paragraph under the head "Public Health Service": Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations for the disposal of articles produced by patients in the Public Health Service hospitals.	321 (c).
Do-----	The second paragraph under the head "Public Health Service": Authorizes officers of the Public Health Service to purchase quartermasters supplies from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps at the same price charged officers of those services.	209 (c).
Ch. 94, 41 Stat. 503, 508, and a substantially similar provision appearing in ch. 161, 41 Stat. 1367, 1378.	The last paragraph under the head "Public Health Service": Provides that appropriations for the Public Health Service shall not be spent for advertising in periodicals for any other purpose than the procurement of bids for necessary services, supplies, materials, and equipment.	

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 235, 41 Stat. 874, 875-----	Fourth paragraph under the head "Quarantine stations": Provides that the schedule of fees and rates at the New York quarantine station at the time of the transfer of title to the United States shall be adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury as the schedule for the operation of the station under the jurisdiction of the United States.	
Ch. 235, 41 Stat. 874, 883-----	Third paragraph under the head "Public Health Service": The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to permit officers of the Public Health Service to make allotments from their pay.	209 (c).
Ch. 80, 41 Stat. 1149-----	Provides that any vessel at foreign port clearing for any port or place in United States must obtain bill of health from the consular officer at the port of departure. Fees to be charged in accordance with regulations.	366 (a).
Ch. 23, 42 Stat. 29, 38-----	Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a schedule of fees to be charged vessels at national quarantine stations.	
Ch. 57, 42 Stat. 147, 148-----	Proviso at end of sec. 4: Provides that commissioned personnel of the Public Health Service detailed to the Veterans' Bureau shall hold the same rank and grade and receive the same pay and allowances as may be provided by law for commissioned personnel performing similar duties in the Public Health Service.	
Ch. 199, 42 Stat. 552, 558, and substantially similar provisions in the following statutes: Ch. 42, 42 Stat. 1174, 1210; ch. 264, 43 Stat. 390, 422; ch. 462, 43 Stat. 1141, 1175.	Ninth paragraph under head "Bureau of Mines": Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines.	214 (a).
Ch. 258, 42 Stat. 767, 776-----	The last sentence of the paragraph under the head "Public Health Service": Provides that the Immigration Service shall reimburse the Public Health Service, on the basis of per capita rates fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for care of Immigration Service's patients.	502.
Ch. 84, 43 Stat. 64, 75, and substantially similar provisions under the head "Public Health Service" in the following statutes: Ch. 87, 43 Stat. 763, 775; ch. 43, 44 Stat. 136, 147; ch. 126, 45 Stat. 162, 174; ch. 39, 45 Stat. 1028, 1039; ch. 289, 46 Stat. 335, 347; ch. 110, 49 Stat. 218, 229; ch. 725, 49 Stat. 1827, 1839; ch. 180, 50 Stat. 137, 149; ch. 55, 52 Stat. 120, 133; ch. 428, 54 Stat. 574, 585; ch. 269, 55 Stat. 466, 481; ch. 475, 56 Stat. 562, 581.	First proviso at the end of the ninth paragraph under the head "Public Health Service": Provides that the Immigration Service shall permit the Public Health Service to use the hospitals at the Ellis Island Immigration Station free of expense for physical upkeep, but with a charge of actual cost for fuel, light, water, etc.	Do.
Ch. 146, 43 Stat. 809-----	Provides that the quarantine laws and regulations shall not apply to vessels operating exclusively between foreign ports near the northern frontier of the United States and ports in the United States. Authorizes Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations governing these vessels when it is expedient for the preservation of the public health.	366 (d).
Sec. 7 (b), ch. 344, 44 Stat. 568, 572.	The words "and public health" in the last sentence: Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by regulation for the application to civil air navigation of public-health laws to the extent he deems necessary.	367.
Sec. 11 (b), ch. 344, 44 Stat. 568, 574.	The words "or public health" wherever they appear in the second sentence: Provides penalty of \$500 for violation of public-health regulations made under Air Commerce Act of 1926.	Do.
Sec. 3, ch. 371, 44 Stat. 622, 626-----	Subsection (a) provides that officers and employees of the Lighthouse Service who are entitled to the benefits of the Public Health Service may obtain them at other than hospitals or stations of the Service under regulations issued by the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Commerce. Subsection (b) authorizes the Public Health Service to provide medical, surgical, and hospital service for the officers and crews of vessels of the Lighthouse Service, including detail of officers on the vessels.	326 (a). Do.

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 625, 45 Stat. 603-----	Provides that retired officers and retired enlisted men of the Coast Guard shall be entitled to treatment at marine hospitals and out-patient offices of the Public Health Service.	326 (a).
Ch. 39, 45 Stat. 1028, 1039, and substantially similar provisions appear under the head "Public Health Service" in the following statutes: Ch. 289, 46 Stat. 335, 346; ch. 110, 49 Stat. 218, 228; ch. 180, 50 Stat. 137, 148; ch. 55, 52 Stat. 120, 132; ch. 428, 54 Stat. 574, 584; ch. 269, 55 Stat. 466, 480.	Proviso at end of fifth paragraph under the head "Public Health Service": Provides that funds of Public Health Service expendable for transportation or traveling expenses may also be used for the purpose of preparation for shipment and transportation to their former homes of remains of officers who die in line of duty.	506.
Ch. 82, 45 Stat. 1085-----	Sec. 1: Definition of "habit-forming narcotic drug" and "addict."	2 (j) and (k).
	Sec. 2: Attorney General and Secretaries of the Treasury and War are directed to select sites for two institutions for the treatment of addicts convicted of offenses against the United States and for the treatment of voluntary patients.	341.
	Sec. 3: Secretary of the Treasury to submit estimates of the cost of the sites and the maintenance of the narcotic farms.	Do.
	Sec. 4: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to have plans drawn in the Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.	302 (b).
	Sec. 5: Management of the narcotic farms to be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury. A narcotics division to be created in the Office of the Surgeon General.	343 (a).
	Sec. 6: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to issue regulations for the narcotic farms. Surgeon General to give State representatives the benefit of his experience in the administration of these farms.	342.
	Sec. 7: Transfer of addicts from other penal institutions authorized.	343 (b).
	Sec. 8: Prosecuting officer directed to report to authority having the power to designate the place of confinement the name of convicted person whom he believes to be an addict.	343 (c).
	Sec. 9: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to establish plants, factories, or shops for the employment of the inmates.	344.
	Sec. 10: Narcotic addict not eligible for parole or commutation allowances while an addict.	343 (d) and (e).
	Sec. 11: Provision for examination of addict prior to the expiration of his sentence and application by addict for further treatment.	345 (a).
	Sec. 12: Admission of voluntary patients to narcotic farms.	345 (b).
	Sec. 13: Prisoner released from narcotic farm to be furnished with gratuities and transportation authorized for prisoners in other institutions. Prisoners may be placed on probation on condition that they submit to treatment at narcotic farm.	345 (c).
	Sec. 14: Illegal introduction of habit-forming drugs into institution is a felony.	345 (d).
	Sec. 15: Unlawful to attempt escape from narcotic farm; punishable by imprisonment for not to exceed 5 years.	345 (e).
	Sec. 16: Assisting escape from narcotic farm punishable by imprisonment for not to exceed 3 years.	346 (a).
	Sec. 17: Alien addict entitled to discharge but subject to deportation, may be deported on discharge.	346 (b).
Ch. 707, 45 Stat. 1623, 1644-----	Second paragraph under head "Government in the Territories": Secretary of the Treasury authorized to detail a medical officer of the Public Health Service to the hospital for the insane in Alaska.	214 (a).
Ch. 70, 46 Stat. 81-----	Part which permits erection of buildings donated to promote welfare of patients and personnel of the Service.	501.
Ch. 125, 46 Stat. 150-----	Sec. 1: Secretary of the Treasury is authorized upon the request of the head of an executive department or independent establishment carrying on public health activities to detail officers or employees to cooperate in such work.	214 (a).
	Sec. 2: Surgeon General is authorized to detail personnel to educational and research institutions for special studies relating to public health. Secretary of the Treasury authorized to establish additional divisions in the Hygienic Laboratory to provide facilities for coordination of research.	214 (c).

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 125, 46 Stat. 150-----	Sec. 3: The administrative office and bureau divisions of the Public Health Service to be administered as a part of the departmental organization, and scientific offices and research laboratories to be administered as part of the field service.	202.
	Sec. 4: Medical, dental, sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Original appointments to be made only in the grade corresponding to that of assistant surgeon or passed assistant surgeon except as provided in sections 5 and 6.	203; 208 (a).
	Sec. 5: President is authorized to appoint with the consent of the Senate to grades in the regular corps not above that of medical director up to 55 medical, dental, sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers. Not more than four appointments shall be made to a grade above that of surgeon.	203.
	Sec. 6: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to order officers in the reserve of the Public Health Service to active duty for the purpose of training and determining their fitness for appointment in the regular corps. Such active duty shall be credited for purposes of future promotions in the regular corps.	208 (b).
	Sec. 7: When commissioned officers of the Public Health Service are not available, the President is authorized to appoint with the consent of the Senate not to exceed 3 persons in any 1 fiscal year to grades in the regular corps above that of assistant surgeon but not to a grade above that of medical director.	211 (c) (1); 606.
	Sec. 8: Persons commissioned in the regular corps at an age over 45 years shall, when placed on waiting orders for disability incurred in line of duty, receive pay at the rate of 4 percent of active pay for each complete year of service, the total not to exceed 75 percent.	210 (a).
	Sec. 9: Commissioned officers in the regular corps shall after examination be promoted according to the length of service and receive the same pay and allowances authorized for officers of corresponding grades of the Medical Corps of the Army. An officer whose original appointment is in a grade above that of assistant surgeon shall be considered to have had on the date of appointment service equal to that of a junior officer of the grade to which appointed. If the actual service of such officer is greater, such actual service not to exceed 10 years for passed assistant surgeon and 14 years for a surgeon shall be credited for purposes of promotion.	Do.
	Pharmacists must have 5 years of service in the grade of passed assistant surgeon and shall not be promoted above the latter grade.	210 (c).
	Provisions for separation from the Service of officers found not qualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability incurred in line of duty.	206 (b).
	Sec. 10: President authorized to prescribe titles of commissioned officers other than medical officers. Officers in the grade of Assistant Surgeon General shall be designated as medical directors.	206 (a); 204.
	Surgeon General entitled to the same pay and allowances as the Surgeon General of the Army. Former Surgeon General to revert to the grade and number in the regular corps he would have occupied. Officer detailed as Chief of the Narcotics Division to be Assistant Surgeon General while serving.	208 (f).
	Sec. 11: Secretary of the Treasury to appoint in accordance with civil-service laws all officers and employees other than commissioned officers.	322 (a) (7).
	Sec. 12: Officers of the Public Health Service disabled on account of sickness or injury incurred in line of duty shall be entitled to medical, surgical, and hospital services under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.	217 (a) and (b).
Ch. 320, 46 Stat. 379-----	Sec. 13: Name of Advisory Board of Hygienic Laboratory changed to National Advisory Health Council and terms of service and compensation established.	Sec. 1: Name of Hygienic Laboratory changed to National Institute of Health. Secretary of the Treasury authorized to acquire sites and erect buildings for the Institute. Appropriation made.

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 320, 46 Stat. 379-----	Sec. 2: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to accept gifts made unconditionally for research in programs of the diseases of man. Conditional gifts accepted if recommended by the Surgeon General and the National Advisory Health Council. Gifts to be held in trust and to be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury. Memorials to donors of \$500,000 or over. Surgeon General authorized to establish fellowships in the National Institute of Health.	501; 301 (c).
	Sec. 3: Authorizes appointment of individual scientists other than commissioned officers for duty under fellowships in the National Institute of Health.	208 (d).
	Sec. 4: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to designate titles and fix compensation of scientific personnel, to fix the compensation of clerical assistants under the civil-service laws and to make expenditures for administration.	208 (f).
	Sec. 5: Facilities of Institute shall be made available to local health authorities.	301 (b).
	Sec. 6: Director of National Institute of Health to have the pay and allowances of a medical director of the Public Health Service.	205 (b); 206 (a).
Sec. 4, ch. 488, 46 Stat. 585-----	Changes name of Narcotics Division to Division of Mental Hygiene and transfers functions. Requires study of use and misuse of narcotic drugs and report to Commissioner of Narcotics.	302 (a).
Ch. 597, 46 Stat. 807-----	Provides that hospital facilities of the Public Health Service shall be available to lightkeepers and assistant lightkeepers and officers and crew of vessels of the Lighthouse Service.	326 (a).
Ch. 409, 46 Stat. 1491-----	Sec. 1: Provides that original bills of health shall be presented to the collector of customs and duplicate copies presented to the quarantine officer. Secretary of the Treasury authorized to establish by regulation the hours during which quarantine service shall be performed.	366 (b).
	Provides that certificate of health shall be procurable at any time quarantine services are performed at the station.	364 (b).
	Secretary of the Treasury directed to prescribe a schedule of charges for quarantine services. Charges to be paid to the collector of customs by the vessel prior to departure.	322 (a) (7).
	Officer or employee of the Public Health Service on duty at national quarantine station or on national quarantine vessel or detailed for duty in foreign ports, suffering from sickness or injury incurred in line of duty shall be a beneficiary of the Public Health Service.	
	Sec. 2: Appropriation.	
	Sec. 3: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to receive advance of funds from steamship companies desiring extended quarantine service at any port. The words "public health" in the last sentence:	367; 368.
Ch. 656, 48 Stat. 1116-----	Provides that any person violating customs or public health regulations under sec. 7 (b) of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$500 and any aircraft used in connection with such violation shall be subject to forfeiture.	
Ch. 110, 49 Stat. 218-----	Ninth paragraph (second full paragraph on p. 229) under head "Public Health Service": Provides that all collections of the Public Health Service for the care and treatment of foreign seamen or other private pay patients shall be covered in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.	503.
Title VI of ch. 531, 49 Stat. 620, 634.	Sec. 601: Appropriation for the purpose of assisting States and subdivisions in maintaining adequate public health services.	314 (b).
	Sec. 602: Provides for allotment to the States by Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.	314 (c).
	Allotment to any State remaining unpaid at the end of the fiscal year shall be available for allotment to States for succeeding fiscal year.	
	Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury to determine after conference with the State health authorities the amount to be paid each State from the allotment. Secretary of the Treasury to pay in accordance with Surgeon General's certification.	314 (c) and (d).

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Title VI of ch. 531, 40 Stat. 620, 634.	Provides that moneys paid to the State shall be expended solely in carrying out the purposes of this act and in accordance with plans approved by the Surgeon General.	314 (e).
Ch. 161, 49 Stat. 1185.	Sec. 603: Appropriation for expenditure by Public Health Service for investigation of diseases and problems of sanitation, including printing and binding of findings of investigations, and for pay and allowances and traveling expenses of personnel of the Public Health Service. Personnel of Public Health Service paid from any appropriation not made pursuant to this section may be detailed to assist in carrying out purposes of the title. Appropriation from which they are paid to be reimbursed from appropriation made pursuant to above while so detailed. Secretary of the Treasury to include in his annual report to Congress account of administration of this title.	314 (b).
Ch. 550, 49 Stat. 1514.	Seamen not enlisted or commissioned in the Maritime or Naval Establishments shall, when employed on vessels of the United States Government (other than those of the Panama Canal) of more than 5 tons burden, or on State school ships, be entitled to medical relief. Cadets on State school ships entitled to same relief.	511.
Ch. 725, 49 Stat. 1827, 1840.	Phrase "or of the United States Public Health Service": Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to determine any claim for damage occasioned by operation of vessels of the Coast Guard or Public Health Service not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case. Claim to be certified to Congress as a legal claim for payment out of appropriations made therefor.	322 (a) (3) and (4).
Ch. 180, 50 Stat. 137, 148.	Proviso at end of thirteenth paragraph (fifth full paragraph on p. 1840) under head "Public Health Service": Changes name of narcotic farm at Lexington, Ky., to United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Ky.	505.
Sec. 2 of ch. 545, 50 Stat. 547, 548.	Permits Secretary of Treasury to pay field employees of the Public Health Service, except those on a per diem or fee basis, who render part-time duty and are subject to call for other services at any time, annual salary for the part-time duty plus other fees prescribed by him for the other services.	209 (f).
Ch. 565, 50 Stat. 559.	Provides that under regulations prescribed by the President, upon recommendation of the Surgeon General and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, commissioned officers, chief warrant officers, warrant officers, cadets, and enlisted men of the Coast Guard shall be entitled to the benefits of the Public Health Service. Dependent members of families of officers and enlisted men shall be furnished medical services and out-patient treatment by the Public Health Service at certain stations, and hospitalization at marine hospitals at per diem cost equivalent to the uniform per diem reimbursement rate for Government hospitals.	326 (a) (1) and (b).
	Sec. 1: Establishes National Cancer Institute in the Public Health Service. Sec. 2: Surgeon General authorized to conduct and coordinate research, procure, use, and lend radium, provide training in technical matters relating to cancer, provide fellowships, secure consultation of cancer experts, and cooperate with State health agencies. Sec. 3: Creates National Advisory Cancer Council and provides membership, terms of office and compensation. Sec. 4: Council authorized to review research programs, collect information about cancer studies, review applications from hospitals or institutions for grants-in-aid, recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury acceptance of conditional gifts, and make recommendations to the Surgeon General with respect to carrying out this act.	401. 402. 217 (c); 209 (e). 404; 403 (b).

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 565, 50 Stat. 559.-----	Sec. 5: Surgeon General authorized to purchase radium with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide facilities for training and instruction relating to cancer diagnosis and treatment, establish and maintain with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury research fellowships, secure assistance of experts, make grants-in-aid for research projects and, upon recommendation of the Council and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, adopt additional regulations deemed necessary by the Surgeon General to carry out this act.	402; 403; 301 (d) and (g).
	Sec. 6: Secretary of the Treasury authorized to accept unconditional gifts and, upon recommendation of the Surgeon General and Council, conditional gifts for aid in work on cancer. Gifts to be held in trust and invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in securities of the United States.	403 (b); 404; 501.
	Memorials for donors of \$500,000 or over.	405.
	Sec. 7: Appropriation for buildings and facilities, etc. Annual appropriation for administrative purposes.	406.
	Sec. 8: Authorizes appointment of commissioned officers necessary to carry out this act. Act not to be construed as limiting the functions of the Public Health Service or any other agency relating to the study of cancer.	215 (b); 511.
	Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury authorized to issue regulations. Surgeon General to make annual report to Congress of the administration of the act.	
Ch. 55, 52 Stat. 120, 134.-----	First proviso under the paragraph headed "Division of Mental Hygiene": Changes name of United States Narcotic Farm, Fort Worth, Tex., to United States Public Health Service Hospital, of Fort Worth, Tex.	
	Appropriates money to assist States and subdivisions in controlling venereal diseases and for the pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of commissioned officers and other personnel assigned to carrying out the purposes of the act and for printing of material relating thereto.	314 (a) and (i).
Ch. 267, 52 Stat. 439.-----	Surgeon General to determine amount to be allotted to the States for venereal-disease control and to certify the amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury. Amount of any allotment unpaid at the end of the fiscal year available for allotment to the States for the succeeding fiscal year.	314 (c).
	Surgeon General to determine the amount to be paid each State from its allotment and to certify this amount to the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary of the Treasury to pay in accordance with certification. Amounts to be expended by the State in carrying out the purposes of this act and in accordance with State plans approved by the Surgeon General.	314 (d) and (e).
Ch. 92, 53 Stat. 620.-----	Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and after consultation with the State health officers, to issue regulations.	314 (h).
	Sec. 1: Secretary of the Treasury authorized, on the request of the Secretary of Commerce, to detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for duty on vessels of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.	214 (a).
	Sec. 2: Under regulations prescribed by the President, upon recommendation of the Surgeon General with the approval of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of Commerce, all commissioned officers, ships' officers, and members of the crews of vessels of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and all dependent members of their families shall be entitled to Public Health Service care and treatment.	326 (a) (2) and (b).
Ch. 606, 53 Stat. 1266.-----	Establishes Office of Assistant to the Surgeon General who shall act as Surgeon General during the latter's absence or disability. He shall have the grade corresponding to that of brigadier general and be entitled to the same pay and allowances as a brigadier general in the Army.	205 (a); 206 (a).

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
Ch. 636, 53 Stat. 1338-----	Authorizes members of the National Advisory Health Council not in the regular employment of the Government to receive compensation fixed by the Federal Security Administrator, but not in excess of \$25 per diem. Surgeon General authorized to utilize the services of such members in connection with conference matters for such periods as he may determine.	217 (b); 209 (e).
Sec. 509 of ch. 666, 53 Stat. 1360-----	Appropriation to assist States and subdivisions in establishing and maintaining adequate public health services, including the training of personnel for State and local health work.	314 (b).
Sec. 205 (b) of Reorganization Plan No. 1, 53 Stat. 1423, 1425.	Transfers functions of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the Public Health Service to the Federal Security Administrator, except those functions, relating to the acceptance and investment of gifts authorized by secs. 23 (b) and 137 (e), title 42, U. S. C.	201.
Ch. 566, 54 Stat. 747-----	Deletes the words "adjacent thereto" from the fourth paragraph of sec. 2 of an act entitled "An act creating additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service" (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 42, sec. 82).	210 (a) (1).
The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, Public Law 11, 78th Cong.	The fourth paragraph under the heading "Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service": Provides that during the war and 6 months thereafter regular commissioned officers may be appointed to higher temporary grades without vacating permanent appointment and that reserve officers may be distributed in the several grades without regard to the proportion which at any time obtains among commissioned officers of the Service.	201, 202.
The Public Health Service Act of 1943, Public Law 184, 78th Cong.	Sec. 1: The Public Health Service is to consist of the Office of the Surgeon General, the National Institute of Health, the Bureau of Medical Services, and the Bureau of State Services. The Surgeon General, under the supervision of the Federal Security Administrator, is to assign the functions of the Service to that Office, Institute, and to the two Bureaus, and to establish units within them and abolish or reorganize units.	205 (b); 206 (a).
	Sec. 2: The officers assigned as the Director of the Institute and the chiefs of the bureaus and the Chief Medical Officer of the Coast Guard shall be Assistant Surgeons General while so assigned.	207 (b); 205 (b).
	Sec. 3: Not more than 6 of the commissioned officers in the regular corps assigned as heads of divisions shall have the grade and pay of a medical director. The Chiefs of the Dental and Sanitary Engineering Divisions shall have the grade and pay of Assistant Surgeons General.	210 (a) (1); 609.
	Sec. 4: In time of war or national emergency commissioned officers may be appointed to higher temporary grades without vacating permanent appointments and without the necessity of subscribing to a new oath of office if service after taking previous oaths of office has been continuous. Reserve officers may be distributed in the several grades without regard to the proportion which obtains among commissioned medical officers of the Service. During the war and 6 months thereafter graduates of reputable osteopathic colleges are eligible for appointment as reserve officers.	210 (b).
	Sec. 5: Records of regular commissioned officers originally appointed above grade of assistant surgeon to be reviewed under regulations approved by the President after first 3 years of service in such grade and commissioned officers found unqualified for further service are to be separated with 6 months pay and allowances.	205 (c).
	Sec. 6: Assistant Surgeons General to act as Surgeon General in the order of designation by him in case of absence or disability, or vacancy in the office, of both the Surgeon General and Assistant to the Surgeon General.	

Citations of provisions to be repealed	Subject matter of provisions to be repealed	Sections of H. R. 4624 dealing with the subject matter
The Public Health Service Act of 1943, Public Law 184, 78th Cong.	<p>Sec. 7: Act of Apr. 9, 1930, amended to authorize appointment of commissioned officers to a junior grade corresponding to a second lieutenant of the Medical Department of the Army with same pay and allowances. Examination of each such appointee authorized in accordance with regulations of the President with promotion or separation to follow.</p> <p>Sec. 8: Subsection (a) (1) defines full military benefits to include most of the rights and benefits accorded on account of military or naval service. Subsection (a) (2) defines limited military benefits as full military benefits without veterans' benefits and without eligibility under the National Service Life Insurance Act.</p> <p>Subsection (b) provides that officers serving outside the United States or Alaska in time of war, and officers detailed for duty with the Army, Navy, or Coast Guard, shall be entitled to full military benefits and that in time of war all commissioned officers shall be entitled to limited military benefits.</p> <p>Subsection (c) authorizes the President to declare the commissioned corps a part of the military forces. In such event all commissioned officers entitled to full military benefits.</p> <p>Sec. 9: Commissioned officers to be eligible for benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act of Sept. 7, 1916, as amended. Requires election between such benefits and any other benefits payable on account of the same injury or death.</p> <p>Sec. 10: Surviving beneficiaries of commissioned officers who died after Dec. 7, 1941, and before Nov. 11, 1943, on active duty in the Service, or while detailed to the Army, Navy, or Coast Guard, are to receive 6 months' pay, and the benefits provided under sec. 9 where not entitled to veterans' benefits.</p> <p>Sec. 11: Act to be cited as "Public Health Service Act of 1943." Transfer of funds authorized in case of reorganization under sec. 1.</p>	<p>206 (a) (6); 208 (a) (1); 210 (a) (3).</p> <p>212 (a) (1).</p> <p>212 (a) (2).</p> <p>212 (b).</p> <p>216; 212 (b).</p> <p>605 (a) and (b).</p> <p>605 (d).</p> <p>508.</p>









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